

TWENTY CENTS

APRIL 23, 1951

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



Boris Chaliapin

THE PRESIDENT

"We do not want to widen the conflict."

\$6.00 A YEAR

(80¢ U.S. POST OFFICE)

VOL. LVII NO. 17

You'll find no other pen you own can give
all these things! New Parker "51" with the
exclusive Aero-metric Ink System



LOOK INSIDE...



THIS
SILVERY
SHEATH
WITH
PLI-GLASS
RESERVOIR



CARL SANDBURG

His many contributions to American literature include Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years... The War Years; Remembrance Rock. "For years I have had a Parker '51,'" writes Mr. Sandburg. "Now I am writing with the new one and find it smooth as black velvet crossed with blue silk."

HERE is a pen to awaken your pride! New "51" is favored the world over for its distinctive beauty. And the difference doesn't end there. For this pen alone has the Aero-metric Ink System—the new way to draw in, store, safeguard, and release ink. It means true writing satisfaction.

New "51" yearns for paper! Its Plati-um-tipped point writes instantly... matches your writing pace with a faultless line. An exclusive governor regulates the ink flow.

Filling is a mere pause. Quickly and simply an extra-large ink supply is siphoned into the new-type Pli-glass reservoir. (No rubber parts!) It has a 30-year life outlook. You see the ink.

See why New "51" is a practical investment... so sure to displace your other pens. At your Parker dealer's. 8 colors, Lustraloy or gold-filled caps. Pens, \$13.50 up; with matching pencil, \$19.75 up. The Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wis., U. S. A.; Toronto, Canada.

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new Parker "51"

OTHER NEW PARKER PENS

NEW PARKER "51" SPECIAL—\$10.00. *Beauty!*

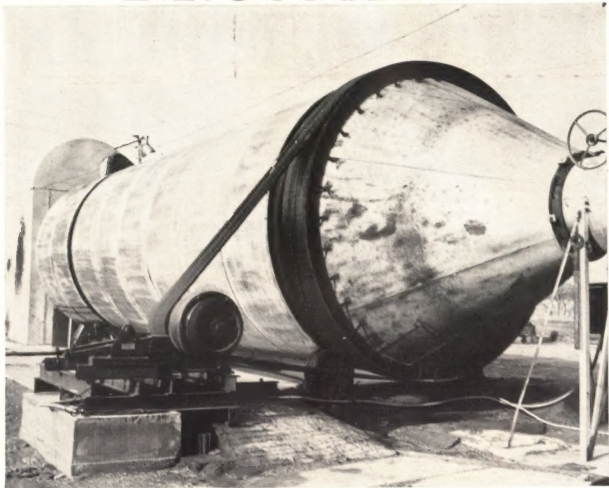
NEW PARKER "21"—\$5.00. *Smart! Popular!*

NEW PARKETTE—\$3.00. *Economy! Quality!*

NEW PARKER MAGNETIX PEN SETS—\$11.95 to \$75.00.

NOTE: No F. E. tax on pens listed above

World's most wanted pen... writes dry with wet ink!



3 tons of whirling steel kept a whole town awake

A typical example of B.F. Goodrich product improvement

FROM June to September that 3-ton cylinder of steel, half a block long, spins like a whirling top. It is dehydrating green alfalfa hay into dry cattle feed.

Fine for cattle but tough on humans, because the big gears needed to drive that machine were so noisy the whole Nebraska town was kept awake—and objected. Strenuously.

Engineers knew that rubber belts, used instead of the gears, would be quiet, but ordinary V belts would have gone to pieces in a few months. A B. F. Goodrich engineer recommended B. F. Goodrich grommet V belts. They

were installed and have been running for two seasons now, 7 days a week, and are still going strong.

Now the town sleeps, and the feed company saves 50% in operating costs.

A grommet is a tension member inside the belt. It is made like a giant cable except that it's endless—a cord loop built by winding cord on itself. It makes a flexible belt but one that stands shocks and heavy loads. No other kind of belt has grommets; no other belt stands so much punishment or lasts so long.

Product improvement like this goes on constantly at B. F. Goodrich; no BFG product is too unimportant to get its share. If you use V belts or other industrial rubber goods, don't decide any product you may buy is the best to be had without first seeing your BFG distributor and finding out what B. F. Goodrich research may have done recently to improve it. *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Industrial & General Products Division, Akron, Ohio.*

B.F. Goodrich
RUBBER FOR INDUSTRY



It all began with a key...

NOW READ

See how Yale & Towne products play their part in your daily life in scores of ways...

CHANCES ARE you carry a Yale Key in your pocket or purse...and you readily associate Yale & Towne with the finest of locks and hardware.

But did you know that Yale & Towne divisions also make industrial trucks, hoists and scales? And these touch your daily life every bit as closely as the Yale Key that locks your door or car. Because the food you eat, the beverages you drink, the clothing you wear...yes, the manufacture of hundreds of things vital to your daily life and this nation's defense...depend on Yale & Towne products.



ILLUSTRATED ARE YALE SCREEN DOOR CLOSER AND PUSH-PULL CATCH



Taking the slam out of screen doors

Let small fry dash in or out—the Yale Screen Door Closer puts an end to slamming and scolding. Its quick, smooth closing action means a quieter, more relaxed household. Easy to install on left or right hand doors. Spring adjusts to desired closing speed. And to hold your door shut with a sure-holding lock, your hardware dealer recommends the Yale Push-Pull catch.

HIS FINGERTIPS MOVE TONS...with the "101" Transporter

Easy fingertip control moves hundreds of pounds—or tons—on Automatic Electric Trucks. If you're a worker handling materials, you get more done with less strain—no backaches. If you're on the management level, you find one operator can handle more than several men using antiquated methods—releasing workers for other jobs, increasing production, lowering costs.



ILLUSTRATED IS Automatic "101" TRANSPORTER ELECTRIC TRUCK →

BURIED UNDERSEAS FOR 33 YEARS!

Words such as protection and dependability come readily to mind when you think of Yale Padlocks. But their lasting quality is highlighted by incidents like the following in which a sea chest, secured with a Yale Bronze Padlock, was salvaged after 33 years submersion. When the proper key was fitted to it, the Yale Padlock *worked*—despite those long years underseas!



ILLUSTRATED IS A YALE PADLOCK ↗

THE REST OF THE STORY!



PLEASE PASS THE SUGAR—4,000 POUNDS AT A TIME!



Sugar... potatoes... eggs. Ever realize what a tremendous task it is to ship the tons of food needed to keep you and your fellow Americans the best-fed people in the world? Yale Gas Fork Trucks provide "mechanized muscles" for handling the vast tonnage of foodstuffs... as well as for lifting, carrying and stacking materials in leading industrial plants, on docks, in freight yards and warehouses. Only the Yale Gas Truck has fluid drive for smooth, full power at any speed—even fully loaded on ramps. It takes the jerks out of stops and starts, saves tires and clutch—keeps the Yale Gas Truck working at top efficiency when other trucks require repairs.

← ILLUSTRATED IS **YALE** GAS TRUCK



Just what the doctor ordered... Moving paraplegics or bedridden patients is simpler when a Yale Hoist supplies the lifting power. Gentle as a nurse's hands, it makes hoisting smoother, faster, easier. Safer, too, because of patented Yale features such as the Self-acting Load Brake. Other Yale hand chain and electric hoists are proving their efficiency in thousands of applications... on farms and in factories everywhere.

← ILLUSTRATED IS **YALE** MIDGET KING ELECTRIC HOIST

YALE & TOWNE

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Executive Offices, Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Stamford, Connecticut	YALE Locks, Builders' Hardware, Tri-Rotor Pumps
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Berrien Springs, Michigan	NORTON Door Closers, SAGER and BARROWS Locks
St. Catharines, Canada	YALE Locks, Builders' Hardware, Materials Handling Equipment
Willenhall, England	YALE Locks, Builders' Hardware, Materials Handling Equipment
Yelbert, Germany	YALE Locks, Builders' Hardware, Materials Handling Equipment

The names YALE, AUTOMATIC, NORTON, SAGER, BARROWS, TRI-ROTOR are Trademarks of Yale & Towne

So Elegant Yet this Emerson must meet world's roughest "TRAVEL TEST"



"I'm glad I own a
LIFE-TESTED EMERSON!"

says
Mrs. FELIZA VANDERBILT

And, like her, you'll be glad that there's far more to your Emerson than the elegance you see. For the world's clearest television is LIFE-TESTED. Proved by scientific tests more rigorous and exacting than years of normal use. That's why, in times like these, a long-lasting, LIFE-TESTED EMERSON is more than ever America's *best buy!* Mrs. Vanderbilt's new Emerson is the 17-Inch Model 687 . . . incomparable at . . . \$379.95

LIFE-TESTED

Every model, every part, laboratory tested for
BETTER PERFORMANCE and LONGER LIFE!



Taken for a Ride! With ride-recording "Impactograph" attached, sample Emersons are shipped thousands of miles. They must then perform perfectly no matter how many jolts and jars the "Impactograph" tape has recorded.

Every 5 Seconds Someone buys an Emerson . . . America's Best Buy!



Exact to 1/10,000th Inch! Not only are Emerson TV and radio models LIFE-TESTED as a whole . . . but vital parts must check correct to 1/10,000 of an inch. Such precision is another reason why Emerson performs where others fail!



20-Inch Rectangular
Model 693 . . . \$479.95



AC-DC Table Radio
Model 652 . . . \$19.95



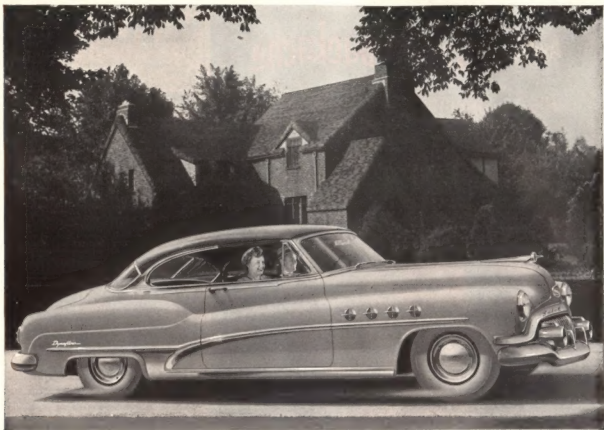
14-Inch Rectangular
Model 662 . . . \$179.95

Prices Include Excise
Tax and Warranty



Emerson LIFE-TESTED Television and Radio

EMERSON RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
Prices slightly higher in South and West.



Meet Travel at the MASTER level

STEP into this one and you step into a new world of motoring where the commonplace has no place, and magnificence is everywhere.

For here you meet the most masterful of the brilliant new Buicks for 1951.

Here is ROADMASTER, with flowing grace and styling that mark you among the most impressive on America's highways.

Here is ROADMASTER, with the velvet surge of superbly able Fireball power to gather up the miles—the velvet grip of Buick's finest brakes to add security—and Dynaflo Drive for blissful smoothness.

Here is ROADMASTER, with the pillowy softness of coil springs on each wheel—the majestic steadiness of balanced tonnage—all driving through a rigid torque-tube.

And here—glory be!—is a new kind of interior that is sumptuous beyond all expectation.

Rich, caressing fabrics excite the eye and please that millionaire-yen in all of us. Soft, soft cushions of Foamtex rubber—in double the usual thickness—sink you deep in creamy comfort.

Luxury? It knows no limit in this gorgeous, great-hearted performer—though its many custom features come at no custom charges.

Your Buick dealer is waiting to acquaint you with travel at the ROADMASTER level. Why not see him this very day?

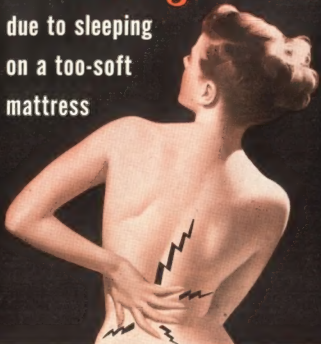
BUICK Division of GENERAL MOTORS

Equipment, accessories, trim and models are subject to change without notice.

ROADMASTER
Custom Built by Buick

When better automobiles are built BUICK will build them

Avoid morning backache due to sleeping on a too-soft mattress

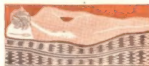


If A.M. means Acute Misery to you . . . wake up and banish the frequent cause of Morning Backache: that wishy-washy mattress that lets you down into an 8-hour slumber slouch. Sound sleeping posture demands the superb support . . . the flexible firmness of a new SEALY FIRM-O-REST ORTHOPEDIC MATTRESS. It's the first Orthopedic Mattress in the world to be Accepted for Advertising in the Journals of the American Medical Association *plus* being awarded the "Good Housekeeping" Guarantee Seal. Choose the spine-on-a-line support of a SEALY FIRM-O-REST . . . the world's largest selling Orthopedic Mattress.

Sealy Factories in Principal Cities

Sealy
FIRM-O-REST

ORTHOPEDIC MATTRESS



HERE'S THE CULPRIT! . . . the too-soft, sagging mattress that lets "the vital third" of your body sink into dangerous muscle strain . . . makes you a "morning backache" candidate!



THE SOLUTION! . . . the SEALY FIRM-O-REST, scientifically built for spine-on-a-line comfort. Firmer, more resilient, meets healthful sleep needs.



SEALY, INC. • 666 Lake Shore Drive • Chicago 11, Illinois Dept. T
Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation a free copy of the booklet,
"The Orthopedic Surgeon Looks at Your Mattress."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

ZONE _____

STATE _____

LETTERS

Abolish the State Department?

Sir:
I imagine that General MacArthur had Comrade Mao pretty worried until our State Department made it very clear that Mao has absolutely nothing to worry about. What next?

It is surprising that no one has suggested that the State Department be abolished, as in the case of the RFC. Its functions could be better administered by the Army or the Boy Scouts or by me.

E. W. ANDREWS

Seattle

Big Brown Rat

Sir:
Your press roundup of editorial comments on the malodorous suppression of *La Prensa* [April 2] is the most heartening news in American journalism today. It is good, indeed, to find our otherwise politically diverse press united in the cause of free press.

All over the world there are big and little brown rats gnawing away at the edges of Freedom. To dismiss these gnawings as being distant is unforgivable naïveté . . .

RICHARD E. MAGNUS

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Nation & the Critic

Sir:
Your April 2 account of the *Nation's* attempt by a libel suit to stop the perfectly legitimate and justified criticism of its pro-Soviet foreign editor, J. Alvarez del Vayo, is typical of the double standard of morality of all "totalitarian-liberals." It was bad enough that the *Nation* refused to publish

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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April 23, 1951

Volume LVII
Number 17

TIME, APRIL 23, 1951

Easy way to recognize a fine food store —



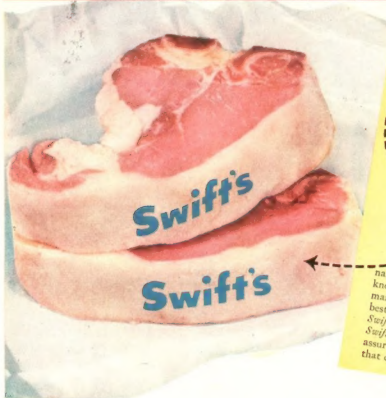
Maybe you're moving to a new neighborhood or a new town. You're wondering how to select a food store . . . where you can do your market- ing and be sure of quality.



Then you see a sign in a meat case that tells you you've found what you were looking for. *Swift's Brands of Meats*. Here, for sure, is a dealer who knows and sells the best.



Yes, there's the name, right on the chops the name you know means *fine meat*. And a store that carries fine meat can be counted on for quality in everything it sells.



Look for the
SWIFT
brand on cuts
of veal, beef,
and lamb

When you see this name, you've found a dealer who knows quality. Only pick-of-the-market meat—expertly selected for best eating—can carry the brand *Swift's Premium*, *Swift's Select*, or *Swift's Arrow*. The Swift name assures you fine meat, and a store that deserves your confidence.



We make **STOPS**
where businessmen **GO!**



And we schedule our flights to suit their schedules, too!

No MATTER what "line" you're selling, you'll find a lot of sales along our line. For American stops where businessmen want to go—serves the 10 leading retail markets, for instance, and 20 of the leading 30.*

Our flights, too, are quite as convenient as our coverage. Businessmen find our schedules are timed to suit their schedules, whether they're traveling during office hours or after.

So whenever you travel, it's a good business rule to call American first. We make it our business to make your trip a pleasure.

*Sales Management—Survey of Buying Power—May 1950.

America's Leading Airline **AMERICAN AIRLINES INC.**

Mr. Greenberg's mild letter. But to resort to police methods to prevent its publication elsewhere betrays the hollowness of the *Nation's* claims to being a liberal periodical. Were the many individuals whom the *Nation* criticizes on political grounds to resort to libel suits against it, the magazine would have to suspend publication.

Just as the *Nation* has two different standards of morality in judging the U.S.S.R. and our country, so it applies two different standards of journalism. Its own irresponsible attacks on genuine liberals is legitimate criticism, but a reasoned objection to its Soviet apologetics is "libel." What a comedown from the days of Godkin and Villard!

On its masthead, instead of "editor," Freda Kirchwey should call herself "grave-digger" of the *Nation*, the late journal of liberal opinion.

Genuine liberals owe the *New Leader* a note of thanks for printing the letter of Greenberg which the *Nation* tried to suppress.

SIDNEY HOOK

Professor of Philosophy

New York University

New York City

Cycloramas

Sir:

If Forest Lawn had inquired in Atlanta, it would have found plenty of men, women and little children to challenge its proud claim of having the largest canvas (TIME, April 2).

You could hang two *Crucifixions* over the Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, and still have a border all round. The Cyclorama is a canvas 400 by 50 feet.

BOYD TAYLOR

Atlanta

Sir:

The canvas at Sainte Anne de Beaupre in Canada, at the death of Christ on the Cross and the aspect of the Gilt of Jerusalem and the crucifixion set that day, is also in circumference and 45 ft. high.

ARTHUR A. DRISCOLL

Winchester, Mass.

Sir:

... As for [Forest Lawn's *Crucifixion* being] "a thoroughly pedestrian work," at least people will walk to see it, and stay awhile—something that doesn't happen with modern works...

CARADOC REES

Los Angeles

Wrong Direction

Sir:

Telling of the death train in Italy in 1944, the story in TIME, April 2, begins: "At the mountain whistle-stop of Balvano, 60 miles southwest of Naples, special train 8017 stopped for water."

I should hope so! They were smack dab in the middle of it—the Tyrrhenian Sea.

THEODORE J. KLEINHANS

Geneva, Switzerland

Sir:

Italian tunneling genius must have out-thoughted itself at Balvano...

NORMAN F. LACEY

Flushing, N. Y.

¶ A TIME researcher let Balvano slip quietly into the sea.—Ed.

Imagination

Sir:

The sick... imagination of "Expressionist" Karl Hofer, illustrated by his *House*, is only equaled by [libel omitted]. "Its figures, half flesh and half masonry, seem



Does tick...tick...tick
say lay...off...coffee?



1. Two o'clock—and all is not well. Try as she will, she just can't get to sleep... every sound in the night is loud and clear. Will morning never come?



2. Eight o'clock—and another day starts off wrong. Often the caffeine in coffee is to blame. Sleep-stealing, nerve-jangling caffeine!



3. The big question: Should she cut down on coffee... or perhaps give up this wonderful-tasting beverage entirely? Or is there some other way out?



4. The right answer: It's 97% caffeine-free Sanka Coffee! Real coffee—all coffee, rich and full-bodied with only the sleep-robbing caffeine removed!



Sanka Coffee

Real coffee with the worry taken out. Drink it and sleep!

Get delicious, caffeine-free Sanka Coffee in drip or regular grind—or in the convenient, economical instant form. A jar of Instant Sanka gives you almost as many cups as a pound of regular—at about one-third less in cost. And remember—

Instant Sanka is the only
instant coffee that's caffeine-free!

A Product of General Foods



ALLEN-EDMONDS

SHOES OF
Guaranteed
COMFORT



The McGREGOR
—Finest Scotch
Grain, in light or dark
tan. Sizes 5 to 15.

Relax, mister—if you're wearing Allen-Edmonds. These Guaranteed comfortable shoes follow your feet in action—and give you positive easy support too. They're stitched "all round" for Utmost flexibility. And they're styled for men who choose their clothes with care, with more than 120 handsome numbers to choose from. Your dealer is listed in the classified directory—write for free catalog.

Allen-Edmonds
BELGIUM, WISCONSIN

SHOES OF
Guaranteed
COMFORT

Most comfortable shoes you ever wore, on your money refunded on return of shoes within two weeks of purchase. Guarantee does not apply when corrective shoes are required.

to be waiting rigid in the dark for an inevitable bomb!" (TIME, March 26).

Let us have a little wholesome sanity, even in writing of art. Psychasthenia is not genius.

LAMBERT FAIRCHILD

Committee for Republican Integrity
New York City

A Marine Tells It

Sir:

I have never written to a magazine to fight with anyone or correct anyone, because I always figured that "every man to his own opinion" was a good idea, but this Sergeant Murphy who wrote that pack of lies in your April 2 Letters makes me so mad I could "chew nails."

Sergeant Murphy, I served with the 5th Marines in Korea as a line company (G-3-5) machine gunner, from Aug. 2, 1950 to Feb. 6, 1951. I never saw a marine leave Korea except wounded. (No three-day pass to Japan.) Can't say the same for Army men.

If a marine's "everyday routine" is so simple, how come the Army couldn't hold the Nakdong River twice without them? . . . Sure there are tough Army outfits, like the 5th R.C.T., but don't tell me or any combat man that the Army overall is as good a fighting outfit as the Marines. *Facts*, my boy, facts prove different, or are you going to shut your eyes and ears like H.S.T. and shout "Propaganda?"

(CPL.) THEODORE GOLD

U.S.M.C.

Barstow, Calif.

"The Shame & Glory . . ."

Sir:

I am perplexed by your report on a Navy chaplain's statement of conditions in Korea among Army officers in which you state that the Army was wise in deciding [not to answer] the charges as "ill-considered and irresponsible" (TIME, April 21 . . .

Isn't it about time the American people inquired just what is going on, anyway? We are shocked and saddened by the casualty rates in Korea . . . Considering what is expected of the soldiers, isn't it the business of the Army to do a little housecleaning? . . .

H. K. FIELD

Stamford, Conn.

Sir:

Chaplain Sporrer's tale of woe reads like a "Boot's" first letter home! Naturally the services, especially the Army, will deny all of his story; haven't they always denied such stories? . . .

RUDOLPH J. LUEDEMAN

St. Paul, Minn.

¶ The Secretary of the Army has asked General Ridgway for a full report on the issues raised by the Navy chaplain.—Ed.

Sensible Analysis

Sir:

Mr. Griffith's (TIME, April 9) report, "Britain in 1951," impresses me as being the most sensible and sensitive analysis of the facts I have read. Such honest and clearly stated thinking is of first importance now, when so many of us still do not sense the necessity of our alliance with Britain . . .

May you always be gifted with Griffiths.

WILLIAM A. CHENEY

Columbus, Ohio

Decay from Within

Sir:

... The continuance [of the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee] is imperative, not only for the improvement of our communities, in which we and our children



Scottish Terrier Champion wins 29th dog show award!

Handler Johnny Murphy poses *Champion Nona's Rising Star* after collecting another ribbon for his entry at the New England Scottish Terrier Specialty Show. Says Murphy, "When a dog becomes a champion and then goes on to win in competition with other champions, you know she's good! That's the kind of record Champion Nona's Rising Star has. Naturally, proper diet is a must to keep her in winning condition. I rely on Armour's Dash for that. Dash is a complete dog food—nothing else is needed. And Dash is fortified with liver, the richest of all meats—so you know it's good!" Start your dog on Dash today!

Dash—fortified with liver!

Recommended

BY BUSINESS EXECUTIVES



Convenient to business and social activities, the Essex House overlooks famous Central Park and offers an address of distinction. Beautifully redecorated and refurbished. Many rooms with Television.

Rooms with bath from \$7 to \$15.
Suites with complete serving pantry from \$16.
Chicago Office—Central 6-6846

ESSEX HOUSE
on-the-park

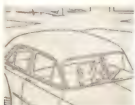
160 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH • NEW YORK
Fintz J. Coyle, Vice-President of Managing Dir.



Check the Control Panel!



Test the Brakes!



Look Down the Road!



Test the Performance!

Its deep-down quality stands out in every detail!

Look it over . . .
put it through its paces.
This big and beautiful '51 Chevrolet
tells its own true story of *quality*
in every detail and feature.

You *see* quality in the new
Safety-Sight instrument panel
with shielded instrument lights.

You *feel* quality in the new
Jumbo-Drum brakes,
biggest in the low-price field,
and up to 25% easier to operate.

You *enjoy* quality in the solid,
road-lugging ride
of Chevrolet's unitized Knee-Action.

There's more, much more,
and you'll want to make it *yours*:
style and strength of Body by Fisher . . .
economy of Valve-in-Head engine . . .
luxurious interiors with two-tone fabric . . .
big, curved windshield that lets you *see all*.

Every satisfying mile of driving pleasure
convinces you of this fact—

More deep-down quality in Chevrolet
than in any other low-priced car.

Yet, the Chevrolet line costs least of all!

See your Chevrolet dealer soon.
Chevrolet Motor Division,
General Motors Corporation,
Detroit 2, Michigan.

MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS THAN ANY OTHER CAR!



The Styleline De Luxe 4-Door Sedan
(Continuation of standard equipment and trim
illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)



AMERICA'S LARGEST AND FINEST LOW-PRICED CAR!

ASK YOUR DEALER

Using
too much
oil?

SWITCH
to
PENNZOIL

SOUND
YOUR
Z

If you're paying
40¢ or more a quart for
motor oil you're entitled to
Pennzoil Quality...

INSIST ON
PENNZOIL!



Member Penn. Grade Credit 100 Assn. Pennzoil Div. 3

PENNZOIL MOTOR OIL AND LUBRICANTS
AT BETTER DEALERS... COAST TO COAST

must be schooled and live, but to preserve the very foundation of our democratic government. As René Grousset holds... "In general no civilization (or government) is destroyed from the outside unless it has already decayed from within"....

D. COTTRELL BISHOP

Houston

Sir:

... If you want to perform a real patriotic service to your country and capitalize on the best advertising possible for TIME magazine, try to persuade Senator Tobey to appear on the television for 15 minutes daily, Monday through Friday....

In all modesty, I believe this to be a brilliant idea for the good of our country....

RUTH ALDEN RICHE

Pittsfield, Mass.

Sir:

... The publicity given to the Kefauver hearings has pointed up to the whole world how sordid and corrupt our governmental fabric has become....

Everyone recognizes now that the criminal elements set out the vote and as a consequence control many officeholders. The honest citizens just don't turn out at the polls in the same numbers....

If... we required every citizen to show up at the polls on Election Day... a great many of the evils that now exist would be eradicated....

EARL H. ZWINGLI

San Francisco

Sir:

Should we call them "politeers" or "racketicians?"

DANIEL C. OLSEN

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Sir:

After reading James F. Byrnes's remarks [TIME, March 26], I felt a complete sense of despair and futility regarding the future of this nation....

That a man of Mr. Byrnes's supposed intelligence, a former Supreme Court Justice and Secretary of State, could consider seriously, even for a moment, abandoning the public school system if segregation were to be abolished in that system, is incredible....

What better indication of our state of moral decay could we have...?

BILLIE C. LE CLEAR

Houston

Service

Sir:

May I give your movie reviewer a word of praise? He has never failed me yet. I go to see every movie he thinks stinks. If he likes it, I wisely stay home.

I appreciate the service.

M. HANSON

El Centro, Calif.

Meanest Man

Sir:

Senator Fulbright's comments on morality in the U.S. [TIME, April 9] reminded me of a couplet from James Whitcomb Riley....

The meanest man I ever saw
'Allus kep' inside o' the law.

WILLIAM STERNBERG

Omaha

Source

Sir:

TIME's otherwise excellent report on *A Dictionary of Americanisms* (April 9) omitted its source, an identification relevant to the validity of the dictionary. The work was published by the University of Chicago Press.

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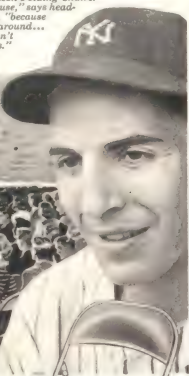
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"HELP!" CRIED THE BOY. "OVER HERE! HELP!"

He went under the ice to save a boy's life

Telephone lineman braves icy water three times.
Other members of construction crew help
in rescue and resuscitation

IT WAS a cold winter afternoon and a telephone construction crew was working along South Road in Bedford, Massachusetts.

Suddenly they heard a boy's voice from a nearby creek.

"Help! . . . over here . . . help!"

Robert B. Foley was the first telephone man to reach the bank. A frantic boy told him that his buddy, Donald King, had fallen into a hole and was under the ice.

Foley crawled over the surface flat on his stomach to distribute his weight and keep the ice from breaking. He got to the hole and without hesitating let himself down in the water, clear out of sight.



Suddenly there was a splashing in the hole in the ice. It was Foley, and he had the boy in his arms.



He went down twice without finding Donald. Then the boy on the bank yelled . . .

"No, not that hole. The one over there."

Down went Foley for the third time, pushing himself along under the ice toward a smaller hole, five or six feet away.

The next few seconds seemed like years, for he was out of sight. Then suddenly there was a splashing in the open water. It was Foley, and he had the boy in his arms.

Immediately John F. Fitzgerald, the foreman of the construction crew and trained for first aid in emergencies,

started to resuscitate the boy and had him breathing by the time the police and firemen arrived with an inhalator.

There's a postscript to the story that you might like to hear.

In recognition of their deed, Robert Foley and John Fitzgerald were given Vail Medals, the traditional awards to telephone people for meritorious acts performed in the public service. Robert Foley also was awarded a bronze medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund. Malcolm S. Cate, Jr., Harold G. Nelson, John T. Cochran, Howard C. Roche and James H. Lucas, the other members of the construction crew, received Company Citations.

HELPING HANDS—This is just one of many stories of the skill, courage and resourcefulness of telephone men and women in times of emergency. . . . Not all of them tell of the saving of a life. But there is scarcely a minute that someone in trouble or urgent need does not turn to the telephone for help.

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

Dana Tasker, who became *TIME*'s Executive Editor a fortnight ago, was born 47 years ago in the writing-minded small town (pop. 6,044) of Gardiner, Me. Just around the corner, Poet Edwin Arlington Robinson had made his start toward three Pulitzer prizes. Nearby lived Novelist Laura E. Richards (*Captain January*). In this neighborhood, young Tasker developed a critical eye and a sensitive ear at about the same rate that he speeded up his tennis game. He also played center on the high-school football team, got stuck with a durable nickname, "Tack."



DANA TASKER

Amherst College brought a new set of literary influences into his life, especially an eye-opening course in French criticism and the friendship of Professor-Poet David Morton, a fellow DKE. After Amherst—and a summer of football and track coaching with Knute Rockne—Tasker taught English and coached track at Deerfield Academy. While doing graduate work at Columbia University, he began writing book reviews for *Outlook* and other magazines. After a turn on the *Paris Times*, he went to *Reader's Digest* for three years, took time off to edit a weekly newspaper, and spent most of the next three years editing *Newsweek*.

Tasker came to *TIME* in 1937 as an editor in search of an assignment. He soon got one: to edit *Business & Finance* and reorganize the picture department. When we decided to put in the teletypesetter system, Tasker was given the job of working out editorial procedures to fit this new production method.

He has been personally responsible for developing *TIME*'s unique style of cover portraiture, and has put in two long stretches as editor of the Letters column. At one time or another, he has held down almost every editing post here, and gained a reputation for never quitting anything until he figures it is as good as he and the people working with him can make it.

When Tasker comes to work late (after 9), more than likely he has been out to Belmont Park to watch one of his three race horses work out. Two of them are two-year-olds, with promise, he hopes.

Otto Fuerbringer, 40, who succeeds Tasker as Assistant Managing Editor, is a 6-ft., 13-in. Midwesterner. He took to journalism so naturally that he can't remember when he did not plan to make a life of it.

Son of a Lutheran theologian, he went to Harvard, where he studied writing under Critic Bernard DeVoto ("Cut out those adjectives"), became president of the *Crimson*, got a degree in History and Literature. Fuerbringer went back home to a reporter's job on the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, a practical journalism school which carried in its masthead Joseph Pulitzer's injunction: "Never be satisfied with merely printing news." There he heard the exhortations of a demanding city editor on how to get a story ("Don't come back until you've got it") and the need for accuracy ("When you're on the *Post-Dispatch*, you don't assume").

Fuerbringer dug out and wrote the first comprehensive story of St. Louis gambling bosses, an early-day Kefauver-type investigation, one of the many that have appeared over the years in the *Post-Dispatch*. He covered the state legislature and city political campaigns, spent many of his afternoons digging up stories at St. Louis' famed zoo, started an art column and wrote book reviews. After an eight-month trip through Europe, he turned out a series on pre-Munich Germany. Meanwhile, he also wrote features for *The Saturday Evening Post*.



OTTO FUERBRINGER

After he became a National Affairs writer for *TIME* in 1942, Fuerbringer did a dozen cover stories during the war years. Among them: Charles Wilson, Arthur Vandenberg, James Byrnes, Thomas Dewey, Harry Hopkins. The first of his two covers on Harry Truman, published a week before the 1944 election, was widely used as a source when Missouri's little-known politician became President five months later. At different times, he has edited every department of *TIME*, edited National Affairs for three years (1946-48).

Fuerbringer is still a loyal St. Louis Cardinal fan. He finds time for squash in winter, tennis in summer, and in all seasons for his four children, aged five months to ten years.

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James A. Linen

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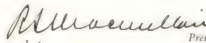
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*For Dick Williams
the future wasn't lost,*

Only Postponed

THE LAST THING Ed Nichols had expected to get mixed up in was a square dance. But here he was swinging lovely young Patsy Stevenson. "This is fun," Ed puffed.

"You're the best one on the floor, Mr. Nichols," she said, and then she spun off and Ed found himself swinging Martha Williams. "It's a great party, Martha."

"Thank you, Ed. I guess it is. I'm almost having a good time myself."

"It's better if you do, Martha. It'll

make it a little easier, maybe." He glanced at Martha's son, Dick, who was now dancing with Patsy—and looking as if he were having the best time of all. Good boy, Ed thought. Here he was about to go into service and . . . well, he was a swell kid.

A few minutes later Ed was standing on the sidelines sipping a cool drink and resting.

"Having a good time, Mr. Nichols?" somebody said. It was Dick Williams.

"Yes, I am, Dick." He paused a sec-

ond. "I had hoped that I'd be seeing you off to college at about this time but . . ."

"Uncle Sam comes first, Mr. Nichols. But I'll be back before you know it . . . and heading for college as Dad and you planned."

"I hope you will, son. Soon!" Ed remembered how Dick's dad had talked about the boy's future and how he, as the New York Life agent, had helped Dick's dad give those plans definite form. When Dick was ten, his father had died, leaving the boy proud memories and enough life insurance to see him and his mother through the years ahead.

"I want you to know, Mr. Nichols, that this whole thing is a lot easier for me, knowing that Mom will have everything she needs while I'm away."

"Mrs. Nichols and I will look in on her often, Dick."

"Thanks," the boy said simply. "And before you know it, we'll throw another party—after I'm back from service and on my way to college." Dick shook hands. "Now, if you'll excuse me, I want to find Patsy Stevenson. I have something important to say to her . . ."

Ed watched the boy and girl going out the side door. "Great kid," he said to himself. "This country's got a great future as long as it has kids like that."

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Naturally, names used in this story are fictitious.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

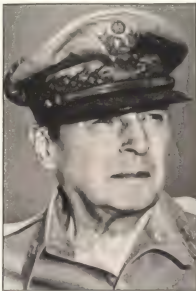
Homeward Bound

On the surface, the news that shook the world was just as clear and final as the headlines: TRUMAN FIRES MACARTHUR. But for the U.S. and the rest of the West, the importance of the act lay not in the rights & wrongs of military discipline or executive authority; it lay in the issue on which two men had split.

The question was and is: Who is right about Far Eastern policy, MacArthur or the Administration? The question itself pointed the true poles of the argument, MacArthur and Secretary of State Dean Acheson. It was Secretary Acheson's view which prevailed with the President: do nothing to widen the war; let the Communists keep the initiative. The General MacArthur view—a limited extension of the war against China, a full recognition of the proposition that Communism was already making its big bid for world domination in Asia—had not yet been heard in full (see page 31).

In Tokyo's grey, early-morning dampness, the general's five-starred Chrysler swung down the highway through the lanes of Japanese police and some 200,000 citizens who had been waiting since dawn to pay a farewell to the conqueror who had won their admiration. The car rolled to a stop on the broad apron of Tokyo's Haneda airport. Douglas MacArthur stepped out, his face drawn and grey beneath the battered, gold-laced cap. He shook hands with Matt Ridgway, the man Harry Truman had sent to relieve him, then stood at attention to receive a 19-gun salute. The farewells were brief and brisk, and, when MacArthur had gripped the last hand, he climbed slowly up the steps to his Constellation, the *Bataan*. His wife and 13-year-old son Arthur were already aboard. At 7:23 a.m., while the band played *Auld Lang Syne*, the *Bataan* roared off into the murky overcast, bound for home.

The public-address system was blaring *Aloha* when the big plane pulled up in the glare of newsreel lights at Hickam Air Force Base at Honolulu, twelve hours and six minutes later. There were fast handshakes in the confusion of the midnight welcome, and next day, on a forty mile parade, the city of Honolulu gave General MacArthur a preview of the civic receptions to come—including more applause and cheers than had greeted Harry Truman on the way to his Wake Island meet-



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

The real issue: Who is right?

ing with MacArthur six months before.

The *Bataan*'s next stop was San Francisco—and Douglas MacArthur's first view of the U.S. mainland in nearly 14 years. It was the strangest soldier's homecoming in history. He was a General of the Army, stripped of his commands and without assignment, yet the U.S. was waiting to sweep him up in tumultuous greeting all the way to Manhattan's tickertaped Broadway. His words had brought public dismissal and rebuke from his Commander in Chief, yet the Congress of the U.S. honored him by arranging a special joint meeting this week to hear them, and the entire nation would be listening.

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES

The Defense Department last week reported 846 U.S. casualties in Korea, bringing the total dead to more than 10,000 and the announced casualty total since June to 59,396 men. The breakdown:

DEAD	10,080
WOUNDED	38,530
MISSING	10,786

Total casualties by services: Army, 49,463; Marines, 8,826; Navy, 634; Air Force, 473.

THE PRESIDENCY

The Little Man Who Dared

(See Cover)

A White House aide, leafing through a routine sheaf of wire copy from the news ticker, started with surprise. He had come across the report of Joe Martin's speech, made that afternoon in the House, containing General Douglas MacArthur's letter endorsing the employment of Chiang Kai-shek's troops to open a second front in China. The aide rushed in to the President's office. As he read, Harry Truman flushed with anger. As the White House leaked the story later, he made his decision then & there—Thursday, April 5—that Douglas MacArthur must go.

After the Cabinet meeting next day, Truman motioned to Defense Secretary George Marshall and J.C.S. Chairman Omar Bradley (who briefs the Cabinet on the Korean fighting) to stay behind. Truman told them his decision and explained his reasons. Marshall agreed that MacArthur must go, and Bradley added that the Joint Chiefs emphatically felt the same way.

For five days, Truman hugged his secret. The Joint Chiefs held emergency meetings to discuss MacArthur's successor. They decided on Lieut. General Matthew Ridgway, then picked Lieut. General James Van Fleet to replace Ridgway as Eighth Army Commander in Korea. The secret was so closely guarded that Van Fleet himself, unaware of it, was vacationing on his brother's Florida farm when his appointment to Korea was announced. Monday, Truman saw his congressional leaders and met with the Cabinet, asked opinions of both groups, but told neither what he planned later. Secretary of State Dean Acheson undoubtedly already knew about it, but through the historic week, Acheson, architect of the Asia policy that MacArthur attacked, kept assiduously out of the press and out of sight.

The Order. Just before lunch Tuesday, Harry Truman again saw Marshall, decided with him that the time had come to act. He went to Blair House for lunch, took his usual nap, returned to the White House at 3 o'clock. He summoned Marshall, Bradley, Acheson and Averell Harriman to a final meeting, then told his staff to draw up MacArthur's firing orders—just as the afternoon papers bloomed with headlines from Tokyo: MACARTHUR DEMANDS FREER HAND IN WAR.

The problem was to get Douglas Mac-

Arthur fired at a time when Truman's case against the general would hit the public hardest and with the least immediate counter-reaction. Classified documents were dug out of files, declassified and checked. One was a Dec. 6 memorandum directing that "officials overseas, including military commanders," were to "clear all but routine statements with their departments and to refrain from direct communications on military or foreign policy with newspapers, magazines, or other publicity media." Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk hurried over from the State Department, and General Omar Bradley arrived from the Pentagon. By 9:30, the documents and statements were ready and taken over to Blair House. Harry Truman looked them over and signed.

The Announcement. By midnight, stencils had been cut, and Press Secretary Joe Short gave the switchboard orders to summon the regular White House reporters (see PRESS) at 1 a.m. The press got the mimeographed sheets: "With deep regret, I have concluded that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur is unable to give his wholehearted support to the pol-

icies of the United States Government and of the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties. . . . It is fundamental . . . that military commanders must be governed by the policies and directives issued to them in the manner provided by our laws and the Constitution."

Why the 1 a.m. summons? The White House's hollow explanation was that the timing was for the convenience of the general, since it was then midafternoon in Tokyo. But that wasn't the real reason at all: the news had been timed to make the morning newspapers, and catch the Republicans in bed.

As the reporters scrambled for their phones to flash the news to an unsuspecting world, Blair House was dark. Harry Truman had gone to bed.

In Tokyo, just a little after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, General Douglas MacArthur was eating a chicken leg at a late lunch when an aide handed him a note. It was a radio news flash. Holding the drumstick in one hand and the note in the other, MacArthur read the news. His mouth opened in astonishment. Abruptly, the luncheon ended. It was 20 minutes later that he got the official dispatch in-

forming him of the President's decision.*

After Six Years. Seldom had a more unpopular man fired a more popular one. Douglas MacArthur was the personification of the big man, with the many admirers who look to a great man for leadership, with the few critics who distrust and fear a big man's dominating ways. Harry Truman was almost a professional little man, with the admirers who like the little man's courage, with the many critics who despise a little man's inadequacies. Harry Truman, completing his sixth year as President, last week had written a record of courage in crises—in enunciating the Truman Doctrine against the Communist threat in Greece, in his firmness over the Berlin blockade, in the way he rallied his party and won the 1948 election, in his quick decision to counter the Korean aggression. But the six years had provided increasing evidence of shabby politicking and corruption in his day-to-day administration, of doubts about his State Department, and cumulative distaste for his careless government-by-crony.

Last week as he faced his difficult decision, Harry Truman knew that he and his Administration were threatened by long-smoldering rancor just waiting to burst into angry flames.

Congressional probers were still unearthing new evidence of skulduggery in the RFC. His leadership in Congress was more scorned than effective. The public had an impression of a petulant, irascible President who stubbornly protected shoddy friends, a man who had grown too touchy to make judicious decisions, who failed to give the nation any clear leadership in these challenging times, whose Asia policy seemed to combine a kind of apologetic resistance with something between a hope and a prayer.

The Clash. The man he fired was a military hero, idolized by many. MacArthur had done a superb job as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the occupation and reconstruction of Japan. He was the strongest bulwark against the Far East's Communists, who had long cried for his head. If Douglas MacArthur had an admirer in the White House set, it was Truman himself, an ex-artilleryman with an innate respect for soldiering.

But strong-minded General Douglas MacArthur had set himself firmly against the policy of Truman, of his Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and of the U.N. itself. Despite repeated efforts to silence him, he had spoken up defiantly and deliberately. As a soldier, Douglas MacArthur well knew that he was risking his military career. His bold pronouncements had alarmed U.S. allies, especially Britain. In Truman's view, this threatened the solidarity of the North Atlantic com-

MACARTHUR'S CAREER

Born: Jan. 26, 1880, at Fort Little Rock, Ark.

Family Background: His father, General Arthur MacArthur, was a Civil War colonel ("the Boy Colonel of the West") who earned a Congressional Medal, became an Indian fighter in the '70s, a hero of the Spanish-American war, and Military Governor of the Philippines. He died dramatically of a heart attack while addressing a reunion of his old regiment in Milwaukee in 1912. Douglas MacArthur grew up at a succession of Army posts and, as a child at Fort Little Rock, was almost killed by an arrow during the last of the western Indian uprisings.

Education: Graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1903. Ranked first in his class, with one of the highest grade averages ever earned at West Point. He was also chosen cadet captain, earned his "A" in baseball.

Marriage: MacArthur was married in 1922 at the age of 42 to Mrs. Louise Cromwell Brooks, the daughter of Philadelphia's wealthy socialite, Mrs. Edw. Stotesbury. The marriage ended in divorce in 1929. In 1937, he married Jean Marie Faircloth of Murfreesboro, Tenn., a quiet, dark-haired woman 19 years his junior. The MacArthurs have one son, 13-year-old Arthur MacArthur.

Military Career: Served in the Philippines after graduation from West Point, and saw his first battle action in brushes with the Moros. Spent a year as an aide to his father's good friend, President Theodore Roosevelt, in 1907. He went on the U.S. expedition which seized Veracruz, Mexico in 1914, and scouted inland disguised as a hobo. When the U.S. entered World War I, MacArthur, then a major on staff duty, conceived the idea of a "Rainbow Division" of National Guard troops from different states; though his superiors were hesitant to send National Guardsmen to France, he went over their heads, sold the idea to War Secretary Newton D. Baker and went with the division to France.

His reckless bravery (he was twice wounded, once gassed) won him 13 medals (plus seven citations and 24 foreign decorations), a brigadier general's star and, eventually, command of the division. Back in the U.S., he became superintendent of West Point (at 39), history's youngest Chief of Staff (at 50). In 1932, he incurred political unpopularity by personally commanding, under Herbert Hoover's orders, the troops which drove the veterans' Bonus Army from Washington's Anacostia Flats.

He retired from the Army in 1937; but he had a showy new title: Field Marshal of the new Philippine Army. In 1941, six months before Pearl Harbor, Franklin Roosevelt restored MacArthur to duty as a full general with the title of Commander of U.S. Forces in the Far East. By V-J day, when he took the Japanese surrender aboard U.S.S. *Missouri*, Douglas MacArthur had made himself one of the most famous commanders in U.S. history. He became Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan 53 years ago, Commander of U.N. Forces in Korea within 13 days after the invasion last June.

* Truman's order stripped MacArthur of four commands—Commander in Chief, United Nations Forces in Korea; Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, Japan; Commander in Chief, Far East; and Commanding General, U.S. Army, Far East. But as a five-star general, MacArthur keeps his rank, active duty status and pay (\$18,761) for life.



Edouard Koudinsky—London Times

AND WE'RE IN THE BAG



Jim Berryman—Washington Evening Star

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE? WHO DOES TRUMAN THINK HE IS—PRESIDENT?



Loring—Providence Evening Bulletin

Seldom had a more unpopular man fired a more popular one.

tries, and embarrassed Secretary Acheson in his own plans. Douglas MacArthur could not (and would not) compromise his views of what was right and necessary, refused to accept the acquiescence of silence. The clash was slow in building, but the end was inevitable. Taking his political future in his hands, Truman made his decision.

Letters & Meetings. On the record, there was little doubt that Douglas MacArthur had ignored the wishes, intent, and specific orders of his Commander in Chief on policy pronouncements, though he carried out his directives in the military field. But his forceful pronouncements had moved into a vacuum left by the Administration's own uncertainties.

Within a month after the President's announcement neutralizing Formosa, he had flown there to call on Chiang Kai-shek and had been pictured kissing the hand of Madame Chiang Kai-shek; he made numerous statements to visitors of the course he deemed necessary in Asia, and he fired off his famed letter to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declaring Formosa essential to U.S. defense.

Unable to suppress the letter or to silence MacArthur by teletype, Harry Truman staged the dramatic Wake Island meeting, from which emerged public White House statements of agreement (and MacArthur's private assurance to Truman that the Chinese Communists would not come into Korea). Harry Truman returned triumphantly to proclaim that he and his general had settled their differences—only to have a Tokyo "informed source" announce that Supreme Commander MacArthur "holds unilaterally to the view that Formosa should not be allowed to fall into the hands of a potential enemy."

Last Warning. Then the Chinese surged across the Yalu. They forced a bruising defeat on MacArthur's ill-deployed forces, shaking the J.C.S.'s confidence in his military judgment. MacArthur was for bold and forceful retaliation. But the State

Department laid down the line: U.S. policy would be to fight China only in Korea. MacArthur, unable to accept the logic of fighting a war he could not win, launched a fresh barrage of dissent. He loosed a flood of announcements, interviews, and answers to magazine queries, complaining of the enemy's "privileged sanctuary," calling such limitations "an enormous handicap without precedent in military history," declaring that "never before has the patience of man been more sorely tried."

On March 20, the J.C.S. forwarded a memo informing MacArthur that the President was planning an announcement that, with South Korea cleared of aggressors, the U.N. was willing to talk of negotiations. Before anyone in Washington knew what was up, MacArthur had flown to Korea and offered to meet the enemy

commander to arrange a cease-fire in the field. MacArthur added an implied threat: "The enemy therefore must by now be painfully aware that a decision of the United Nations to depart from its tolerant effort to contain the war to the area of Korea through expansion of our military operations to his coastal areas and interior bases would doom Red China to the risk of imminent military collapse."

Harry Truman dispatched a sharp reminder again demanding silence, and smoldered when he was told later in the week of a British correspondent's report of a conversation with MacArthur: "He said that it was not the soldier who had encroached on the realm of the politician, it was the politician who had encroached on that of the soldier." Then came the Martin letter, addressed to a member of the political opposition, with its observation: "It seems strangely difficult for some to realize that here . . . we fight Europe's war with arms while the diplomats there still fight it with words."

The Explanation. A few days later, over the morning coffee, the nation read of Harry Truman's reply and fumed. That night, Truman took to the air with an explanation. "I believe that we must try to limit the war to Korea . . . A number of events have made it evident that General MacArthur did not agree with that policy. I have therefore considered it essential to relieve General MacArthur so that there would be no doubt or confusion as to the real purpose and aim of our policy . . ."

"You may ask: Why don't we bomb Manchuria and China itself? Why don't we assist the Chinese Nationalist troops to land on the mainland of China? . . . What would suit the ambitions of the Kremlin better than for our military forces to be committed to a full-scale war with Red China? . . ."

"The Communist side must now choose its course of action . . . They may take further action which will spread the conflict. They have that choice, and with it the awful responsibility for what may



Acheson

SECRETARY ACHESON
The architect kept out of sight.

follow . . . We do not want to see the conflict in Korea extended. We are trying to prevent a world war—not to start one."

Douglas MacArthur believed that "here in Asia is where the Communist conspirators have elected to make their play for global conquest," and that the battle might be lost before Harry Truman decided it had begun. Harry Truman, as the first of 18,000 telegrams and 50,000 letters poured in, knew that he faced the biggest political storm of his stormy political career.

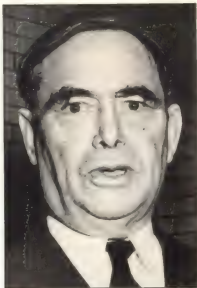
Action on M-Day

The long-distance call from Connecticut roused Joe Martin out of a sound sleep in Washington's Hay-Adams House at 1:30 a.m. Said a woman's voice: "I think it's terrible." "What's terrible?" asked the House Republican leader wearily. Then Joe Martin was shocked awake by the news that Douglas MacArthur had been fired.

The shock was only momentary. By midmorning, on Martin's signal, the Republican leadership moved smoothly into battle position. Martin, longtime admirer of Douglas MacArthur, quickly assumed the role of leader in getting him back to the U.S. to make his position clear before the nation. He put in a call to Tokyo and got the general's promise to address a joint session of Congress. Just before noon, Martin wound up a conference with Senate and House G.O.P. brass in time to catch the hungry lunchtime headlines with terse talk of "the possibility of impeachments." The plural "impeachments" obviously meant both Harry Truman and Dean Acheson.

One Man Battle. Before such a coordinated offensive, and the wave after wave of angry telegrams (125,000 of them, almost all pro-MacArthur), the Democrats fell back in confusion. Compelled to stand by their party, but unwilling to attack MacArthur in the face of public opinion, they mumbled about the President's right to fire an insubordinate general. They were only saved from complete rout by a freshman Senator, Oklahoma's Robert Kerr. Like a Democratic Horatius, Kerr fought a desperate battle all afternoon in the Senate. "The Republicans are making a lot of noise on this floor today," said he, "but they are dodging the real issue. If they . . . believe that the future security of this nation depends on following the MacArthur policy, let them put up or shut up. Let them submit a resolution, expressing it as the sense of the Senate, that we should either declare war against Red China, or do that which would amount to open warfare against her . . . If they do not, their support of MacArthur is a mockery." Minnesota's brash Hubert Humphrey picked up the cue. "The Republican Party," he said, "has become the war party."

The accusation was enough to make Joe Martin & Co. give pause. Already three Republican Senators—Pennsylvania's Jim Duff and Massachusetts' Henry Cabot Lodge and Leverett Saltonstall—had brok-



REPUBLICANS' MARTIN
Headlines from a huddle.

en ranks to defend Truman's right to act. If the MacArthur issue was to be broad enough to include the eastern internationalists in the G.O.P. (generally more interested in Europe than Asia), such forthright Republicans as California's Bill Knowland (who favors the decisive course in both Asia and Europe) and such high & dry isolationists as Indiana's Homer Capehart and Illinois' Everett Dirksen (who frequently criticize U.S. involvement in either Korea or Europe), some changes had to be made fast. Out from Martin's office went the new word: forget impeachment talk for the time being, stop talking about the Formosa question, and concentrate on a demand that MacArthur come



DEMOCRATS' KERR
Horatius on the floor.

back and report his views to Congress—in a joint session, nothing less.

Tell the People. The G.O.P.'s best speechmakers fanned out across the nation. Bob Taft talked of the new "appeasement." Said he: "It would be hard to deliberately invent a more disastrous series of policy moves than this Administration has adopted during the past 18 months." Dirksen saw MacArthur's firing as a victory for Great Britain, and the State Department as "a branch of Downing Street." Far out in right field, Joe McCarthy announced in Milwaukee that the recall was "a Communist victory won with the aid of bourbon and Benedictine." Of Harry Truman he said in a press conference: "The son of a bitch should be impeached." Nebraska's Ken Wherry took to the air to ask: "Who got us into this war? This is Truman's war and General MacArthur, under orders of the Commander in Chief, has done his level best to end the war . . . I have not seen any statement by [MacArthur] that he wants to send American foot soldiers into Manchuria. Certainly he has not suggested an all-out war with China . . . Let us hear from him."

Hearing from MacArthur was plainly what few Democrats relished. While they hemmed & hawed about inviting the general to address Congress, Joe Martin hurled an ultimatum. If they didn't make up their minds by that very afternoon, Douglas MacArthur would proceed to New York and address the nation from there.* Suddenly, opposition evaporated. With a concurring nod from Harry Truman, the Democrats announced that they would be glad to join in honoring such a great general with a "joint meeting" (slightly less formal than a joint session) this week. Word went out from the White House: don't attack MacArthur personally; he's dynamic.

The Long & Short. At week's end Harry Truman himself showed his party how he proposed to play politics in his fashion. He chose Washington's top ceremonial rite for faithful, fat-cat Democrats, the \$100-a-plate Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, to beg "every Democrat to put patriotism above politics." Not once did he mention MacArthur by name, but he got a fine laugh by ad-libbing a reference to MacArthur's report to him at Wake Island: "It has been categorically stated that Russia will not come in if we bomb Manchuria. That statement was made to me about the Chinese not coming into Korea. And it was made on good authority, too, and I believed it."

Otherwise, Harry Truman concentrated on some of MacArthur's Republican supporters in Congress, also unnamed:

"They say they want other free nations

* Martin telephoned MacArthur headquarters only once, on the first day, but had good knowledge of what MacArthur was thinking all week long. Presumably his go-between with Tokyo was Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War when MacArthur was Chief of Staff, wartime ambassador to China and, since then, unbending foe of Dean Acheson and the Asia policies of the State Department.

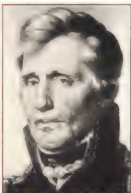
SIX WHO TALKED BACK

Six times in U.S. history, high-ranking generals have defied the Administration or their military superiors in such terms as to cause public furors. Four of the generals were later nominated for the presidency—and two were elected. The six:

Andrew Jackson, the nettie-tempered hero of the War of 1812, clashed with the Administration of President Monroe during the First Seminole War (1818). Jackson was given permission to pursue warring Indians across the border into Spanish Florida, but because of strained relations with Spain and England had orders to seize no Spanish military posts. He ignored orders, stormed the forts of St. Marks and Pensacola, and for good measure twisted the British lion's tail by executing two British subjects who were aiding the Indians. For a time, the U.S. tottered on the brink of war, and Monroe's Cabinet said Jackson had "committed war upon Spain . . . which, if not disavowed," would ruin the Administration. Jackson's actions were popular with the country and with history, and when Spain ceded Florida to the U.S. a year later, he

was even more firmly established as a hero. Nine years later (1828), Jackson was elected President. (He is Harry Truman's favorite President.)

Zachary Taylor, known as "Old Rough and Ready" in his 40-year military career, was considered a poor tactician, but this was offset by a redeeming quality: he won battles. His early victories in the Mexican War (1846) made him a national hero, but President Polk and his Cabinet were critical of surrender terms granted Mexicans after the Battle of Monterrey. Taylor not only hotly defended his actions, but wrote a scathing letter criticizing the Administration. The letter was



Pack Collection
JACKSON

made public and Taylor was reprimanded. He refused to be silenced. He sent off another bitter letter of protest, which was later widely distributed. While still in a huff, Taylor refused to meet with the general in chief, Winfield Scott, who was planning a Mexican expedition and wanted to use some of Taylor's troops. In retaliation, Scott stripped Taylor of most of his command. With his remaining troops, Taylor went on to win a resounding victory at Buena Vista in 1847. Two years later, he was in the White House.

Winfield Scott first attracted public attention as a major general when he strongly criticized General Andrew Jackson. The hot-headed Jackson challenged him to a duel, but Scott declined. In 1828, he was back in the public eye when he was relieved of his command after repeatedly threatening to disobey the orders of the general in chief, Alexander Macomb. Despite his many squabbles and reprimands, Scott himself became general in chief in 1841. True to form, he clashed with Secretary of War William Marcy over conduct of the Mexican War, wrote in one blistering letter: "I do not desire to place myself in the most perilous of all positions: a fire upon my rear, from Washington, and the fire, in front, from the Mexicans." President Polk finally managed to gag Scott, who went on to conquer Mexico City, return a hero, be nominated for President by the Whigs in 1852. He lost to Franklin Pierce. He continued in the service, was Abraham Lincoln's ranking general until he was retired in November 1861, aged 75.

George B. McClellan, only 34 and commanding the Department of the Ohio, shot to immediate popularity at the outbreak of the Civil War. Dubbed "Little Mac—the Young

Napoleon." West Pointer McClellan soon commanded the Army of the Potomac, and by June 1862 was only four miles from Richmond when a strong force led by General Robert E. Lee caused him to retreat from his ill-starred Peninsula Campaign. Bitter because he had not been given reinforcements, McClellan telegraphed Secretary of War Stanton: IF I SAVE THIS ARMY NOW, I TELL YOU PLAINLY THAT I OWE NO THANKS TO YOU OR TO ANY OTHER PERSON IN WASHINGTON. YOU HAVE DONE YOUR BEST TO SACRIFICE THIS ARMY. McClellan was soon openly antagonistic toward President Lincoln and his Administration and his criticisms became a major scandal. Lincoln removed McClellan from command in November 1862, after McClellan failed to crush Lee at Antietam. In 1864, McClellan became Democratic candidate for President. He was overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln and resigned from the Army.

Leonard Wood joined the Army in 1885 as a contract surgeon after graduating from Harvard Medical School, became a cavalry colonel in the Spanish-American War, later rose to be the Army's Chief of Staff (1910-14). A longtime outspoken advocate of preparedness, Wood was frequently embroiled with his superiors. In 1917, he went to France as an observer; on his return home, he was invited to appear before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. He used the occasion to denounce the Army's ordnance bureau and supply system and to charge Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and the Army Chief of Staff with inefficiency and incompetency. As a result, he was barred from overseas combat command in World War I by Secretary Baker and the A.E.F. commander, John J. Pershing. Wood's views had won him wide popularity, however, and in 1920 he was the favorite to get the Republican nomination. But in a convention deadlock, a group of men in a smoke-filled room brought forth Warren G. Harding instead. Wood retired in 1921, became Governor General of the Philippines.

William Lendrum Mitchell was a 1st lieutenant at 19 and the youngest officer in the U.S. Army. At the end of World War I, he was a brigadier general and chief of the infant A.E.F. Air Service. In 1920, as assistant chief of the Air Service, spectacular Billy Mitchell launched a campaign to make Army and Navy brass see the need for an independent air force. Mitchell and his young hell-for-leather fellow pilots fought the Navy to get a bombing demonstration arranged, sank a captured German dreadnought and a cruiser. Despite warnings from his superiors, he continuously aired his views on air power—in the press, before congressional committees and investigating boards. He was finally reduced in rank and sent to Texas. A short time later, the crash of the dirigible *Shenandoah* and the near loss of a Navy seaplane brought him to the climax of his fight. Mitchell charged that the accidents were "the direct result of incompetency, criminal negligence and almost treasonable administration . . . by the War and Navy Departments." He was court-martialed, found guilty of "conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the military service," suspended from duty for five years. Mitchell resigned, a hero to airmen and the bulk of the U.S. public. He died in 1936. Ten years later, vindicated by history, he was posthumously awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor. Sitting on the court-martial that tried Mitchell was a boyhood friend, Douglas MacArthur—the only man who voted Mitchell "not guilty" of misconduct.



International
MITCHELL

to resist aggression, said he, "but they don't want us to send any troops to help. They want us to get out of Korea—but they urge us to wage an aggressive war against China. They say it will provoke Russia to attack if we send troops to Europe—but they are sure Russia won't be provoked if we carry the war to China. They say they want to crush Communism—and yet they want us to go back into our shell, and let the rest of the world be overrun by the Reds. They say they are worried because the Russians outnumber us—but they are not interested in keeping allies who can help us."

"The long and short of it is they want defenses without spending the money; they want us to wage war without an army; they want us to have victory without taking any risks, and they want us to try to run the whole world and run it without any friends."

The assembled Democrats got a great kick out of that. But millions of other Americans, Republicans and Democrats alike, had their ears tuned for the roar of a Constellation bringing Douglas MacArthur home.

What They Said

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn spoke for thousands on one side of the question: "We must never give up that the military is subject to and under control of the civilian administration." Indiana's Republican Senator William Jenner reflected the reaction of thousands who took the other side: "Our only choice is to impeach President Truman." But beyond, between and around these two predictable reactions were some noteworthy variations, Examples:

Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois: "General MacArthur has been a brave and skillful soldier and has done an excellent job in Japan . . . It is nevertheless true in our democracy 1) that military commanders should ultimately be subordinate to the civil authorities and 2) that a general should not go over the head of the Commander in Chief in an appeal to the people or an opposition political party."

Representative James P. Devereux, Republican of Maryland, Marine hero of Wake Island: "As an old soldier, General MacArthur knew that there was a possibility that he would be relieved of command if he spoke out . . . There are times, however, when, in the best interests of our country, it behooves a person of MacArthur's stature to voice his opinion . . ."

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, "When you put on a uniform, there are certain inhibitions which you accept. I hope [General MacArthur] will not return to the United States and become a controversial figure. I would not like to see acrimony."

Air Force General Carl Spaatz (ret.): "Sometimes I wonder if soldiers or politicians are better able to take care of our affairs."

Senator Richard M. Nixon, Republican of California: "President Truman has given

them just what they were after—MacArthur's scalp."

Auto Workers' President Walter P. Reuther: "The policy advocated by MacArthur, carried to its logical conclusion, would expand the Korean military operation into a total third war . . ."

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican Floor Leader: "Compare the monumental record of General MacArthur with that of his accusers—with their record of moral decay, greed, corruption and confusion . . ."

Herbert Hoover: "A strong pillar in our Asian defense has been removed."

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota: "We cannot have two



GEORGIA'S THOMPSON
For 12 weeks, nothing but money.

policies. That is axiomatic. It was MacArthur's obligation to stay within that policy or resign his commission."

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker: "It's a tragic thing to have happen at a time like this to one of the greatest soldier-statesmen America has ever had."

Governor Thomas E. Dewey: "His dismissal by the President is the culmination of disastrous failure of leadership in Washington."

Senator James H. Duff, Republican of Pennsylvania: "If dismissal was the only way to accomplish unity, then it had to be done . . . To permit a continuous dispute as to authority and military policy at this most critical juncture in our history is unthinkable."

Eleanor Roosevelt: "I do not think a general should make policies."

Socialist Norman Thomas: "If MacArthur had his way, not one Asian would have believed the U.S. has a civilian government . . ."

Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York: "Whether or not it was provoked, it was the worst way to handle a national hero."

FOREIGN RELATIONS

A Fuller Explanation

The State Department did its best to keep out of the line of fire on the MacArthur controversy last week, but luck was against it. On the day of the big MacArthur headlines, another story made an embarrassing contrast: Britain had "suggested" to the State Department that Communist China should be allowed to sit in on negotiations of a Japanese treaty (with the Nationalists barred, of course), and that Formosa should eventually be given to the Chinese Reds.

Something had to be done fast in Foggy Bottom. Already, Republicans on Capitol Hill and plain citizens everywhere were crying that MacArthur had been sacked to appease Britain. Brusquely the State Department announced: "The United States recognizes the National Government of China and has not and does not contemplate discussions with the Peking regime regarding the Japanese peace settlement." And, even though the British hadn't brought the subject up, State added: "The United States has vigorously opposed the admission of the Peking regime to the United Nations. We shall continue to follow that policy." Actually, this was pretty muscular talk for State: the last time it was heard from, it had only said that it would not veto Communist China's admission to U.N.

In London, a spokesman for the Foreign Office told newsmen that Britain would continue to press the U.S. to be nice to Mao Tse-tung.

THE ADMINISTRATION

"Conspiracy of Mediocrity"

Looking around for someone to fill the state price-control jobs (at about \$10,000 a year), the Democratic National Committee came to a typical solution: Why not hand them over to jobless and deserving Democratic politicians? In that way, the Administration inherited Melvin Ernest Thompson, who was Georgia's acting governor between the reigns of Gene Talmadge and his son, Herman.

The trouble was that Herman Talmadge would not have Thompson as Georgia's price boss; the Administration could have found that out by asking him before Thompson ever came to Washington. But Thompson was already in the capital, so he was shunted from job to useless job. He complained to Harry Truman, who promised to look into it, but still the farce went on. Last week he packed his bag and left Washington with a loud blast:

"For twelve weeks I have been carried on the payroll as a consultant at a salary plus expense account of \$53.48 per day. Yet, during this time, I have been consulted about nothing."

The Administration, added Thompson, "is drifting in a sea of confusion, inefficiency, waste and extravagance . . . The American people are being victimized by a national conspiracy of mediocrity."

THE CONGRESS

Draft Passed

While everybody in Washington wanted to talk about MacArthur, Georgia's cagey and crusty Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, set out to pilot the controversial draft bill through the House. As usual, his performance was a lesson in skilled parliamentary maneuver. He knew that he couldn't get everything he wanted (like Universal Military Training), but he was determined to get as much as possible, and did.

Patient and aggressive by turns, Carl Vinson gave ground where it hurt the least, bulldozed through the vital points, knocked down a host of emasculating amendments. A Republican attempt to put a 4,000,000-man limit on the armed forces was rejected; so was a move to require specific congressional approval before dispatching drafted troops to Europe.

These amendments were allowed: aliens living in the U.S. will be draftable, same as citizens (138 to 123); draftees may write bellying letters direct to their Congressmen (voice vote); draft-age volunteers for the Army may sign up for only a 26-month volunteer hitch (voice vote); 19-year-olds must be called to the colors before 18½-year-olds (158 to 82); inactive and volunteer reservists called up to active service may take their cases to civilian appeal boards (voice vote).

The stickiest issue of all was an amendment to give draftees the choice of service in a segregated unit. Here Southern Vinson, an outspoken opponent of the proposal, got impassioned support from Chicago's Democratic William Dawson, one of the two Negroes in the House, whose face bears scars from combat in World War I. "How long, how long, my conferees and gentlemen from the South," Dawson cried, "will you divide us Americans on account

of color . . . Deny to me, if you will, all that American citizenship stands for. I will still fight for you. Why will this body go on record to brand this section of citizens second class?" He sat down to thundering applause from both sides of the House, including some from Southern Democrats. When it came to a final vote, the segregation move was defeated, 138 to 123.

Then, after two weeks' discussion, the entire bill passed by a vote of 372 to 44. It was a compromise, but it did go part way toward cleaning up the ramshackle collection of halfway compromises in the draft. Under the House bill:

- The draft is extended for three years;
- The draft age is lowered to 18½;
- Length of service is 26 months (in the Senate's version, it is 24 months);
- Men between the ages of 25 and 35, now automatically deferred, will be subject to call; so will draft-age married men without children;
- Draftees, after their 26 months, will be on inactive duty for the rest of a six-year period before final discharge;
- All troops will get at least four months' basic training before being sent overseas, six months' training before going into combat;
- Promising students will get a chance to finish up their college education, but the final decision in each case is up to the individual draft board.

Next step: resolving the differences with the Senate's version, already passed.

Last week the Senate passed by default (41 votes against; eight short of the necessary constitutional majority) President Truman's plan to reorganize the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Under the plan, now effective, the RFC will have a single administrator to be appointed by the President, and a special five-man investigating board to review all loans over \$100,000. Probable one-man boss: NSRB Chairman Stuart Symington, one of the few Truman favorites still personally popular in Congress.

Moralists at Work

Both Harry Truman and New Hampshire's Charles Tobey like to bugle about the deplorable state of U.S. moral values. Last week they blew at each other, and the noises sounded a little tinny all around.

Senator Tobey started things at a secret session of the Senate subcommittee investigating the Reconstruction Finance Corp. (TIME, March 5). The President, he told the Senators, had telephoned him last month to warn that the White House "had the goods on a great many" Congressmen who had taken fees for influencing RFC loans. This sounded like either the makings of a first-rate scandal or a brazen attempt to head off the congressional investigation, and Tobey hounded the White House for proof. Three weeks later, he said, the President called back to admit he had no such proof.

And how could Tobey prove all this? He had, without Harry Truman's knowledge, made a recording of the two presi-



Robert W. Kelley—UPI

VINSON

He wanted what he got.

dential phone calls. There was nothing wrong about that, he insisted hurriedly (even though the Federal Communications Commission bans as illegal any recording device that doesn't give off a telltale beep every 15 seconds). The Senate sergeant at arms had installed the recorders, lots of Senators used them, and "it has been a great help to me . . ."

The White House quivered with righteous indignation. Said Press Secretary Joe Short: "The President thinks that the recording of telephone conversations is outrageous." Next day—the day that he was also busy firing MacArthur—Harry Truman was fired back on Tobey's wire. He, like some Capitol Hill reporters, had heard that Tobey was talking impeachment over the RFC affair. No, said Tobey, he had intended "nothing of the sort." Replied Truman: "I've gotten that information from a source in whom I have the most complete confidence . . . Now let me tell you this, Senator. If you want to have me impeached you just go right ahead and I'll help you." Then he slammed the telephone on the hook.

It would have been a collector's item for anybody's album. But this time the Senator from New Hampshire had neglected to turn on his recorder.

One day last week White House Stenographer Lauretta Young put on the cloth coat she had been conspicuously wearing of late, and quit her job. Her ownership of an \$8,540 royal pastel mink coat, which was conveniently financed by a Washington attorney who specialized in federal contacts, utilized the Senate investigation into RFC influence-peddling last month (TIME, March 12). To hear Presidential Secretary Joe Short tell it, Mrs. Young (after working for Harry Truman since his senatorial days) had simply decided "to devote more time to domestic duties."



DAWSON

He got what he wanted.

MISSISSIPPI

Jobs for a Price

For the second time in its long and ram-bunctious history, Mississippi discovered last week that it was infested with scallawags & carpetbaggers. The new crop of chiselers were patronage peddlers, cocktail riders and easy-money boys of the Truman Administration.

They were exposed when a Senate Investigations subcommittee set up shop in Jackson, Miss., to examine charges that a pro-Truman Democratic State Committee, which began dispensing the state's federal patronage after the Dixiecrat revolt of 1948, had been peddling jobs in wholesale lots. The charges turned out to be true enough. A steady parade of small-town postmasters and rural mail carriers told how they had paid or "contributed" from \$250 to \$1,000 each to get their appointments. One postal employee had even "contributed" \$750 to the rump committee to get transferred to another city.

Clarence E. Hood Jr., a taciturn and glum-faced lumber dealer, who headed the pro-Truman committee until he was fired in February by Democratic National Chairman Bill Boyle, denied that he knew about job selling, but he did testify that he had used Washington influence peddlers to get lumber contracts with the Government.

One of his best connections turned out to be his own attorney, Paul Dillon, a Missouri lawyer who was Harry Truman's campaign manager when the President was elected to the Senate in 1934. Dillon once received a \$10,000 fee for getting a Capone henchman paroled. Mississippi Congressman John B. Williams, on the floor of the House, angrily referred to Dillon as "a rascal, an underworld character, a fixer, an influence peddler." Another of Hood's Washington "contact men" is Acey Carraway, former financial director of the Democratic National Committee, to whom Hood says he still pays \$500 a month for "anything he can do" to help Hood's lumber business.

FLORIDA

Like It Always Was

James ("Smiling Jimmy") Sullivan lost the smile on his face when he testified before the Kefauver committee last summer. He could not explain exactly how he had gotten rich in six years on his salary as Dade County (Miami) sheriff. He thought that some of the \$10,000 in cash he usually kept "rolled up in an old blanket and hid up on a shelf" was left over from contributions to his campaigns, though he had previously reported only a total of \$100 contributions for both political races. He was embarrassed by testimony that one of his deputies had collected \$36,000 from Miami's gamblers, and delivered it to Mrs. Sullivan. A grand jury indicted him for neglect of duty, and handsome Governor Fuller Warren (who had been helped into office by a \$100,000 campaign contribution from a dog-track

owner) felt impelled to remove Sullivan from office.

But months passed and things cooled off. The state supreme court threw out Sullivan's indictment on the ground that it did not charge a crime under state laws. The governor assiduously studied the evidence until the tourist season was over. Last week Governor Warren concluded that "the evidence does not show the violation of any law of the state." He reinstated Sheriff Jimmy to office and perquisites, displacing Acting Sheriff Tom Kelly, who had unfeelingly shut down Miami's gambling tight. Unabashed by shrieks of public outrage, Sheriff Jimmy was moved briskly back into his old quarters flanked by eight deputies, who had been indicted with him and had also beaten the rap. "OK, boys, go ahead like it always was," Jimmy told them expansively.



BIRDMAN HODGKIN
The rescuers got stuck.

WASHINGTON

"Just Like an Eagle"

Everytime he saw a mountain, Air Force Reserve Lieut. John Hodgkin was seized by an overwhelming urge to land an airplane on it. It had been tough when he was a boy—his wheezy, old Curtiss-Wright pusher with its 45-h.p. engine was no match for the Sierra Nevada's towering over his home in Selma, Calif.

But after the war, he bought a surplus Piper Cub and went after the mountains with a vengeance. He kept going higher & higher until one day he plunked his white-winged Cub down on the 12,400-ft. level of California's Mount Shasta. "It was great," he exulted. But still he was not satisfied.

Last week Lieut. Hodgkin, an elderly party (42) as the stunt-flying business goes, pulled on his long underwear, loaded his plane with blankets and took off to

conquer Washington's sullen, 14,408-ft. Mount Rainier, fourth highest peak in the continental U.S. A friend in another private plane flew alongside just to keep an eye on him. Hodgkin's tiny plane toiled upward. About 400 ft. from the summit Hodgkin cut the gun, headed downhill into the shrieking up-draft and settled in to a neat landing on a shallow slope. "It was easy," he said later. "But when I tried to start the engine, it wouldn't catch. Was I embarrassed?"

The friend raced back to notify the Air Force at McChord Field. Within 45 minutes a B-17 roared over, dropped food, a radio, a small stove and warm clothes. Late that night National Park Service rangers worked their way toward the summit in 20-below-zero weather. Hodgkin said he sat in the cockpit, struggling to keep his frail craft from slipping over in the 70-mile-an-hour gale that howled over the peak. "That plane was flying tied down," he added. "If those tie ropes had been longer, I'd have soared up like a kite."

Next day, after two more planes had dropped survival gear, Hodgkin got worried about all the money being wasted on him. "I just pulled the tie ropes, gave the ship a shove downhill and away I went, just like an eagle." The B-17 flew over again. "The bird's flown the coop," its radio cackled. Hodgkin, still unable to start his engine, had calmly dead-sticked in to a landing on a frozen lake, 9,071 feet below.

The Air Force talked about a court-martial. The National Park people muttered darkly about a \$500 fine for flyers who go around landing on their mountain tops—the rescue team was stuck up on the icy peak. Said Hodgkin: "I think Americans are beginning to lose their self-reliance. I'd be glad to fly back up there and get them."

NEW MEXICO

Happy Ending

In the early days of World War II, James Brit Brown, then 25, was a touching case to his draft board: he was an only son; his father had died two years before, leaving his mother alone and helpless on their 8,000-acre ranch near Portales. He was deferred.

Within a few months, his mother was found dead, murdered. Brown said she had been "nagging and fussing" at him to fix the windmill, admitted that he had "lost his head" and shot her. He was given a 40-to-55-year term in the State Penitentiary, but because he was a model prisoner, the governor three times reduced his sentence. Last week, while working on a garbage detail ten days before his release, Prisoner Brown got some news that would make his coming-out party a real success: he was about to become a rich man. The Magnolia Petroleum Co. had run a test well on Brown's New Mexico ranch, had struck oil—1,400 barrels a day. The royalties from the one well alone would bring him in close to \$840 a month, and the company was still drilling.

MACARTHUR V. TRUMAN

THE drama of MacArthur's removal and homecoming obscures a far more important fact: President Truman has brought his foreign policy into the open.

This policy, new in the sense that it was publicly stated for the first time, denies to the U.S. the efficient use of its power, guarantees to the enemy the initiative he now has, promises that the U.S. will always fight on the enemy's terms. The policy invites the enemy, World Communism, to involve the U.S. in scores of futile little wars or in messy situations like Iran. Up to now, World War III has been prevented by the fact that the U.S. is stronger than Communism. The new policy almost certainly brings World War III closer because it throws away a large part of U.S. strength.

Truman's speech marked the reversal of a trend: until April 11, Washington had been veering toward what might be called "the MacArthur view." Not MacArthur, but the pressure of events, was driving many civilian and military policymakers (including Truman) toward a positive, active, hopeful, constructive policy of how to combat Communist aggression (see "The U.S. Gets a Policy"—*TIME*, Feb. 26). For weeks, newsmen have been hearing from the mouths of some of Truman's closest advisers that the passive policy of Dean Acheson ("wait until the dust settles" in Asia) was losing out. George Marshall himself was said to be getting very interested in new countermeasures against the Chinese Communists.

But when Truman needed (or thought he needed) a defense for firing MacArthur, he turned to Acheson for a brief. Acheson gave him one, prepared several days before for the purpose of defending Acheson's general viewpoint. Revised for the special situation, this speech was admirably suited to the purpose Truman had in mind—charging MacArthur with trying to extend the war. Apparently, it did not occur to Truman or Acheson that the speech could have another—and far greater—effect: giving Communism worldwide possession of the strategic initiative. The new policy is an attempt to elevate Truman's absence of policy in Korea to the dignity of a principle with worldwide applications.

The public debate swirls around the firing itself. This act, however, is but the symbol of a deep cleavage over American policy.

Did MacArthur Meddle In Nonmilitary Matters?

Truman's friends say that by firing MacArthur he settled a dispute over civilian v. military supremacy. The nation's Founding Fathers were rightly concerned over the danger of such a conflict. As it turned out, this issue has rarely arisen in the U.S. (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS). The most serious instance of military insubordination to governmental authority was General Andrew Jackson's seizure of Florida from the Spaniards. Only a Californian would view this act of Harry Truman's hero as a catastrophe.

In each succeeding generation, the tradition of civilian supremacy has grown stronger. It pervades the whole outlook of men as deeply steeped in American principles as Douglas MacArthur, George Marshall, Dwight Eisenhower and Omar Bradley.

Then there is the charge that MacArthur meddled in nonmilitary affairs. Many (perhaps most) of the important subjects dealt with by high officers of all armies are partly military and partly political or economic or social or psychological. It is no reflection on George Marshall to say that he is the most successful congressional lobbyist of his time. Reaching agreement with congressmen on the defense objectives and needs of the U.S. was a main part of Marshall's wartime job as Chief of Staff. Such a job cannot be performed without reference to nonmilitary matters.

What MacArthur meddled in was defining the strategic objective and general plan of the Korean war. Up until 10:48 on the night of April 11, when Truman finished his fateful speech, neither objective nor plan had yet been clearly defined. Every-

body was in on the debate. G.I.s in Korea were writing: "What the hell are we doing here? How are we going to win this?" Colonels were proclaiming that the long-range strategic situation was "untenable." General Ridgway had said: "I would see no end to the military operations unless there were a political settlement." All the columnists from Walter Lippmann to Walter Winchell were wondering and proposing and punning over the basic strategy of the Korean war. And Mr. Truman's own Administration was hip-deep in plan after plan after plan, trying to answer the great question: Where do we go from here?

MacArthur Fought the War The Way Truman Wanted

Over the years in Tokyo, MacArthur had formed some conclusions about how to beat the enemy. If he had reached no such conclusions he would not have been fit for his job.

The main issue between Truman and MacArthur is whether the war should be limited to Korea. The record shows that in spite of his opinion, MacArthur, a thorough soldier, fought the war his commander's way, insofar as Truman's views were known. It would have been very easy for MacArthur to let "incidents" happen that would carry the war beyond the borders of Korea. Such incidents have not happened. By strict military discipline, MacArthur has kept flyers from chasing enemy planes beyond the Yalu River. Chinese shipping, bringing supplies to the enemy, has been at the mercy of ships in MacArthur's command. Yet Chinese ships outside of Korean territorial waters have not been sunk.

Although he was fighting the war Truman's way, MacArthur let the public know that he did not like Truman's way. This was deliberate on MacArthur's part, and it is the strongest point in the case against him. A subordinate officer has a right and even an obligation to object to any proposed course of action that he considers unreasonable or unwise. He has no such clear right to make his objections public, although in these situations many high officers have done what MacArthur did—and done it more adroitly.

Truman decided that MacArthur's public expression of opinion was hurting the U.S. In that situation, Truman had three courses open to him:

- 1) Fire MacArthur.
- 2) Agree with MacArthur.
- 3) Get a clear policy of his own and order MacArthur to conform to it.

MacArthur has great respect for authority. During much of his career, he worked under chiefs with whom he did not wholly agree. He and Roosevelt clashed on global strategy for World War II. The fact that he differed with Roosevelt was well known. MacArthur, however, fought a highly satisfactory war within Roosevelt's overall strategy, and the disagreement never became a scandal. The MacArthur-Truman scandal grew out of the fact that MacArthur's view on the Korean war was firmly stated and well-known while Truman's view was still a matter of hot debate among the President's advisers.

Every time MacArthur stated his opinion of what the strategy should be, he called attention to the fact that Washington had no idea of how to win the Korean war.

Truman Had a Right To Fire MacArthur

Whatever may be thought of Truman's judgment in firing MacArthur, the fact remains that he had a right to fire him. Such an act was clearly within his constitutional authority.

In 1862, President Lincoln removed General George B. McClellan from command of the Army of the Potomac. They had been in disagreement for a long time. Lincoln (like MacArthur) believed that McClellan's mission was to defeat the enemy. McClellan (like Truman) believed that the objective was to defend a piece of ground. McClellan (like MacArthur) had

thousands of devoted admirers, and his removal was certain to bring a torrent of political criticism down on Lincoln's head.

Lincoln, however, made no public defense. Harry Truman went on the air with the best defense that Lawyer Acheson could give him.

Truman's argument gets its appeal from the fact that all sane men prefer peace to war and a small war to a big war. Truman's speech was constructed to give the impression that MacArthur was in favor of unlimited war while Truman was for limited war.

In fact, both the Truman policy and the MacArthur policy on the Far East are aimed at a limited war. The differences between them are: 1) Truman's limits are geographical, MacArthur's strategic; 2) Truman invites the enemy to set the limits; MacArthur wants the U.S. to set them; 3) Truman thinks that carrying the war to Manchuria and the coast of China would provoke the Russians to come in; MacArthur does not think so.

MacArthur has been fighting the left flank of the Red Chinese army. The center of that army has been shifting north, and may soon be flung against the U.N. forces in Korea. The right flank of the Chinese Reds is still pinned down in South China, fighting guerrillas and guarding against an invasion from Formosa.

The surer the Chinese feel that South China is safe from attack, the more men they can shift to the Korea front. Truman's speech gave them, in effect, a guarantee that South China is safe.

To Attack the Enemy? Or to Await His Blows?

The side with the initiative and the power to choose the point of concentration has an enormous advantage. In the struggle with Communism, the U.S. starts with the strategic initiative because the U.S. has the mobility that goes with sea & air power. President Truman tosses aside this enormous advantage when he takes the position that the U.S. should not go after the enemy except in those geographical areas where the enemy has recently committed aggression. This gives the enemy full freedom to concentrate and then commit aggression wherever the free world is weak. Truman's principle relieves the enemy of all concern for security.

Truman used Greece as a shining example of his policy of geographically limited war. It might be useful to consider the new Truman principle as applied to Greece—if that civil war had turned out the way China's did. In this supposition, General Markos' Greek Reds sweep the mainland. The anti-Communist Greek leader, an unpopular but steadfast fellow called Apericles, retires with an army of several hundred thousand to

the island of Crete. The Greek Reds, instead of going after Apericles, attack Turkey. The U.S. and the U.N. go to Turkey's aid. The war gets difficult and General Legion, the American commander of the U.N. forces in Turkey, proposes to blockade Piræus, the port of Athens, and to help General Apericles establish a beachhead on the mainland and hit the flank of the Greek Reds.

Under the Truman principle, General Legion should be fired for trying to widen or spread the war. It would be moral for American boys to die on the brown hills of Anatolia but immoral to help anti-Communist Greeks fight the same enemy on the brown plain of Thrace.

Truman did not always have this idea, unique in world history, that it is wrong and dangerous to fight the enemy in any place not of the enemy's choosing. In fact, Truman was proceeding on the opposite (or MacArthur) principle when he issued his great statement of June 27, 1950. The Reds had invaded South Korea and Truman proclaimed to the world that the U.S. would resist this aggression. He did not, however, limit his action to Korea. In the same brief statement he said that the U.S. would defend Formosa (this decision reversed an Acheson policy) and give additional aid to anti-Communist forces in the Philippines and Indo-China.

To punish the enemy for invading Korea, Truman was willing last June to fight Korean Communists, Filipino Communists and Viet Minh Communists. All that MacArthur suggested was that he be allowed to fight some different Chinese Communists from the ones who were fighting him. No, said the President on April 11, that would be widening the war.

Two Ways of Trying To Crush Aggression

Yet Harry Truman clearly recognizes the unity of the Communist enemy. In his speech he said: "The Communists in the Kremlin are engaged in a monstrous conspiracy to stamp out freedom all over the world. If they were to succeed, the United States would be numbered among their principal victims . . . The only question is: When is the best time to meet the threat, and how? The best time to meet the threat is in the beginning. It is easier to put out a fire in the beginning when it is small than after it has become a roaring blaze."

MacArthur could not argue with that. The argument is over who makes the rules for fire fighting. The firemen? Or the arsonists?

To avoid involving MacArthur in further controversy, suppose that the mythical General Legion (who got fired a few paragraphs back) and Captain Harry Truman each applied his strategic principles to the aggressions of the 1930s.

MANCHURIA, 1931. General Legion: Bring the U.S., British and other navies down on the inferior Japanese navy. Captain Truman: Send U.S. and other troops to Manchuria. Let the Japanese navy alone. Do not attack Japanese supply lines to Manchuria.

ETHIOPIA, 1935. General Legion: Blockade Italy, shutting off oil. Close the Suez Canal to Italian troop ships. If necessary, bombard Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Palermo. Captain Truman: Send American troops to Ethiopia. No blockade. No closing of the canal.

RHINELAND, 1936. General Legion's solution and Captain Truman's coincide here, because the area of aggression is also the place where the enemy should have been attacked.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1938. General Legion: Tell Hitler to get out of there or else the free world is coming across the Rhine. Captain Truman: Send troops to Czechoslovakia, presumably by parachute, but do not widen the war by crossing the Rhine. Captain Truman's policy might have



avoided World War II—in the sense that the Axis would have won the world without having to fight the war.

Provocation v. Calculation

Through the Truman speech and through much American and U.N. thought runs the fear of provoking the Reds. No man can be absolutely certain that some U.S. action (such as the Berlin airlift) will not some day anger the Communists into starting World War III. But the evidence—and there is a great deal of it—all runs the other way.

The Red bosses seem to be cool, calculating men. Opportunity, not provocation, is what moves them. Wherever they have been "provoked," they backed down. Wherever they have been appeased, they grabbed for more. The U.N. may negotiate an appeasement in Korea, but it will be merely the prelude to the next aggression.

The Russians may get into the Korean war, but they will get in when & if they think that the best thing for them to do, not because they are provoked. And no matter what the circumstances when they decide to move, they will claim that they were "intolerably provoked," a Communist phrase meaning "hungry."

Many Britons are among those who think that the danger of war lies in provoking the Communists. British influence was a powerful factor on Truman in both the firing of MacArthur and the speech defending it. Italy's Premier Alcide de Gasperi, when he heard of the firing, called it "the greatest victory of British diplomacy since the war."

In this generation, the predominant British feelings toward Asia are guilt and a sense of failure. The glorious contributions to Asia of British justice and organization are forgotten. Only the seamy side of imperialism is remembered. On many subjects, Truman could profitably use British wisdom and experience. But to take British guidance on Asia is like taking guidance on credit and currency problems from Chiang Kai-shek.

Besides the British, the two other main influences on Truman's Asia policy are Dean Acheson and George Marshall. Both men, highly successful in other fields, failed on China. The failure rankles. They keep looking back. They will not face the future.

MacArthur, on the other hand, was the West's great success in Asia. Faced with Communism in Asia, he had what many other Western leaders lacked: a will to win. Millions of Japanese, Filipinos and other Asiatics respected him as liberator and guide. In the Night of the Long Knives when MacArthur was fired, the failures cut down the success.

The one note of hope that emerges from the tragedy is that Harry Truman is too patriotic and sensible a man to pursue for long the policy he laid down on April 11. The great danger is that the Reds will take Truman at his word.

Escape from Stalemate



MACARTHUR'S PLAN, although never stated in detail, is shown above. It would include: 1) bombing Manchurian airfields on which enemy planes are now massing; 2) blockading the coast of China; 3) bombing Chinese supply centers; 4) helping the Chinese Nationalists to build up anti-Communist resistance in South China. These actions, together with an advance by the United Nation's Forces in Korea, might endanger the Chinese Red regime, force them to end the war. Truman, however, fears that attacking the Chinese anywhere outside the Korean peninsula would provoke the Russians into entering the war.

INTERNATIONAL

THE NATIONS

Jubilation—& Foreboding

"The whole world stopped breathing for a moment over his fall," said the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. It was journalistic hyperbole, but it caught, more vividly than any other seismograph, the tremor of emotion that ran around the globe as Douglas MacArthur was ordered down from his lofty post.

In the Communist world, jubilee was mostly high and unrestrained. "Victory for the Chinese and Korean people in the fight to resist American aggression," crowed Radio Peking. Rome's Red organ *L'Unità* echoed: "The criminal MacArthur fired because of the protest of the whole civilized world." The satellite Budapest press chanted a litany of satisfaction over the dismissal of a "bloody-handed hangman, murderous, carnivorous fascist." Only Moscow struck the suspicious as well as triumphant note. "Having removed the general who failed," warned the *Literary Gazette* for the ears of the Communist faithful, "Wall Street does not intend to renounce his risky policy."

In the free world, there was also jubilation—and foreboding. A vast sigh of relief rose from Europe and Britain, where MacArthur had long been the symbol of an American urge to get entangled in Asia, plunge into World War III. London's House of Commons, apparently in full agreement with the British government's policy of appeasement of the Chinese Reds, cheered when Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison broke the news. Cried the *New Chronicle*: "Mr. Truman has taken the bull by the horns and pushed him out of the china shop."

In Paris, over the hum of street traffic, a grinning gendarme yelled to a friend: "MacArthur s'en va" (MacArthur is leaving). "With all his merits," said a complacent Dutch housewife, "he was a nuisance." A veteran European diplomat snapped: "An abscess has been removed." Nodded an Italian official: "Bureaucratically, it was the correct thing to do." Milan's *Corriere della Sera* voiced the underlying sentiment of all: "Europe's victory against Asia in the competition for 'most important place' in general U.S. strategy." Wrote the Vatican's *Osservatore Romano*: "A decisive act, proclaiming a desire for peace. . . . The President of the United States refused a policy that presented such a risk for the United States and the world."

Only a few wondered if Europe's gain might be short-lived, or illusory, in the indivisible struggle against Communism everywhere. "He was *muy macho*" (a brave fellow), shrugged a Spaniard. "He won a war of guns and lost a war of words," a whipping boy for many grievances, admitted the London *Economist*, which had done its bit in the anti-MacArthur chorus. The Athens *Kathimerini* editorialized: "The sacking of an Ameri-

can military leader as a sacrifice for the British lion does not bring about unity." Hardheaded Turks talked about an Asian Munich.

Asia, like Europe, had mixed feelings, but there was more foreboding than joy. Indian and Indonesian leaders who had attacked MacArthur as an obstacle to a negotiated settlement in Korea, were visibly pleased. In Japan, it was as though a fatherly friend and mentor had departed. The *Nippon Times* said: "The Japanese people owe General MacArthur an eternal debt of gratitude." The national Diet sent



EISENHOWER

"Well, I'll be darned."

a letter: "Deepest gratitude. . . . We shall remember you as our greatest benefactor."

Free Koreans were stunned. The Chinese Nationalists on Formosa felt dashed in hope once more. "This is the greatest victory for Communism since the fall of China's mainland," they said. "There will be rejoicing in Moscow tonight."

Australians, too, worried about the meaning of MacArthur's departure. "What the democracies will want to know," said the influential Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, "is whether any policy was decided which was clear-cut and positive, and where MacArthur defied or departed from that policy." "We can never forget the day when every man and woman in Australia said 'Thank God for MacArthur,'" said Prime Minister Robert Menzies.

Filipinos, who felt very close to MacArthur, were saddest of all. Sighed a Manila hack driver: "It is like being told that Uncle Sam is no more." A small-town storekeeper asked: "This man Truman doesn't make sense. Why is it that he is tough and cruel to a brother American like MacArthur, yet is bashful to an enemy like Stalin?"

NATO

Ike Sees His Army

General Dwight Eisenhower left his Paris headquarters last week for a get-acquainted visit with the main body of troops he commands, the allied units in Germany.*

In the British zone, the 11th Armored showed off its new, low-silhouette Centurion tank. Said Ike, after watching the 50-tonner churning through the mud: "The Centurion looks like a good piece of mechanism. I hope we don't have to use it." Next day, with a French motorcycle escort, Eisenhower drove at a 50-mile-an-hour clip to Coblenz. The French, who do not forget that they are the conquerors, had cleared a 60-mile stretch of road of all traffic; even an ambulance and a funeral waited while Ike passed. In the crowd at Coblenz a German youth jostled a French cavalry colonel. The officer pushed the youth, threatened to slap his face, then turned to hear Ike make an address on the importance of allied officers' befriending the Germans.

It was during his review of French troops that Ike heard the news of MacArthur's dismissal. A cameraman caught the general (see cut) in his spontaneous first reaction: "Well, I'll be darned."

Ike wound up his tour in the American zone, saw U.S. tankmen, using sub-caliber ammunition, trying to shoot on a miniature range, measured in yards, not miles. Lieut. General Manton S. Eddy, U.S. commander in Germany, complained that the training area was too small for regular fire from his big guns; the Germans, however, did not want any more of their farms and villages taken over for training.

After three days, Ike knew better than ever how very much had to be done before Western Europe would be safe from the 175 Russian divisions across the Elbe.

CONFERENCES

Nightclub

In search for an agenda for the proposed Big Four conference, the Foreign Ministers' deputies, meeting in Paris, have so far spoken more than a million words. This week—the seventh week since the talks began—an American diplomat noted: "I do not have any more indications on Russian intentions than I had on the first day when we sat down in the Palais Rose. At times I almost have the impression that Gromyko himself does not know exactly what the Kremlin is driving at in these talks. So little is accomplished that I do not have the impression of going to work. It is rather as if I were going to a nightclub, called the 'Palais Rose.'"

* The U.S., two divisions; Britain, three; France, three; Belgium, one, plus some corps elements; Norway, a 4,000-man brigade; Denmark, 1,000 men; Luxembourg, 100 men. In addition, there are allied units in Berlin and Austria.

WAR IN ASIA

STRATEGY

Peace at a Price

Would there now be a peace move by the Communists in Korea? As MacArthur bade farewell to Tokyo, the North Korean Radio Pyongyang gave an answer.

Broadcast the Reds' Foreign Minister Pak Heun Yung: a "peaceful settlement" requires the U.N. 1) to order the withdrawal of "all foreign [i.e., U.N.] troops from Korea," 2) to take "full responsibility for outrages" committed by U.S. forces, 3) to accept the well-known Communist demands that Red China control Formosa, have a seat in the U.N. and a voice in all Far Eastern affairs.

Plainly, the Communists were still for peace—at the price of U.N. surrender.

Gloom Again

The number of Communist troops in Korea, according to allied intelligence, rose in one week from 600,000 to 700,000. General Omar Bradley, briefing the National Security Council in Washington, said that a million Red troops were assembled in Manchuria. That made a total of 1,700,000 men available for immediate or eventual use against the comparatively slender (275,000) U.N. forces.

As ominous as the buildup of enemy ground forces was an aggressive show of Red air strength. In the biggest aerial combats of the war, Communist planes struck tellingly at U.N. raids on Red supply lines (see *The Air War*). Would enemy aircraft next be thrown against U.N. ground forces, or strike at U.N. airfields? The possibility plainly worried U.N. commanders. The dismissal of Douglas Mac-



John Dominis—UPI

RIDGWAY
"Oh my gosh."

Arthur had not dismissed the ugly fact that across the Yalu the air-power nests were safe from punishment.

The volatile Pentagon, which had been cheerful a few weeks ago, suffered its deepest gloom since December. The black mood had nothing to do with MacArthur's dismissal: there was no lack of confidence in Ridgway or in the morale and fighting caliber of the Eighth Army. Before he was boosted into MacArthur's jobs, Ridgway had expressed confidence

that the Communist offensive could be contained and beaten back. But in the light of the Red buildup which the Air Force seemed unable to smash, military Washington was beginning to wonder.

COMMAND

New SCAP

Matt Ridgway got the news of his new command while he was inspecting a forward artillery position on the Korean front. His succession to all the titles of MacArthur was as sudden and startling as his appointment to the Eighth Army's command 3½ months ago on the death of Lieut. General Walton Walker. "Oh my gosh," he stammered as he read the orders from Washington. Next day, Ridgway and his VIP visitor, Army Secretary Frank Pace, flew to Tokyo.

At 4:30 Thursday afternoon, in neat but well-worn combat fatigues, his celebrated hand grenade dangling from his paratrooper's harness, Ridgway drove toward the Dai Ichi headquarters of SCAP. A block away he saw a waiting crowd of 3,000; impulsively he turned back to pay his respects to MacArthur first. The new SCAP and the old spent an hour together at the American Embassy. "A delightful talk," said Ridgway later. That evening he went back to Korea.

On Saturday, at his little-used office in the Eighth Army's rear headquarters, Ridgway prepared to relinquish his old command. "This is not goodbye in any sense of the word," he told correspondents, "because I am still very much a part of this team." Before his final departure for Tokyo, he turned reassuringly to his



FIRST UNITED NATIONS CEMETERY (permanent) overlooks the sea near Pusan, Korea. Here lie, thus far, the bodies of

4,715 war dead (4,410 Americans), under the flags of the U.N. and the 15 nations fighting Communist aggression in Korea.

Associated Press

successor, Lieut. General James Van Fleet. "I won't get in your hair, Van," he said.

Once more in Tokyo, Ridgway checked in at a newly refurbished four-room suite in the Imperial Hotel. He started doing business from the hotel. He demurred at using the Dai Ichi building until after MacArthur had left.

On Sunday morning, Japanese newspapers carried his first public statement to the Japanese, stressing the continuance of MacArthur's occupation policy in phrases that were Ridgway's, yet still bore a strong resemblance to MacArthur's old-fashioned prose.

BATTLE OF KOREA

On the Camel's Head

In a muddy foxhole in central Korea crouched battle-wise Colonel William Harris, commander of the 7th Cavalry Regiment. The colonel was unshaven and bone tired; his eyes were bloodshot from lack of sleep. A sodden G.I. blanket around his

shoulders inadequately shielded him from the pouring rain. "This," said the colonel, "is the worst one we've had yet."

In the Hwachon Reservoir area, six miles above the 38th parallel, Colonel Harris' regiment was in a desperate fight for control of floodwaters—a scrap such as U.S. troops had not seen since the early part of 1945, when First Army doughieft fought through the Hürtgen Forest to seize the Roer River dams in Germany's Rhineland.

Threat of Flood. The Hwachon dam, 275 ft. high and Korea's third largest, lies at the end of a spit of land shaped like a camel's head, between the western arm of the reservoir and a bend of the Pukhan River. U.S. officers knew that if the Chinese opened the dam's 18 sluice gates simultaneously, they would create a both-ersome flood in the Pukhan valley; if they shattered the dam with explosives, a terrible wall of water, 50 to 60 ft. high, would plunge down the valley and cut the U.N. line in two. Colonel Harris, in position at

the base of the Hwachon camel's head, ordered one of his battalions to advance on the dam (at the tip of the camel's nose) and destroy the gate-operating machinery.

Before his men could reach their objective, the enemy opened ten of the dam's gates, released millions of gallons of water into the river valley. The flood reached seven feet in some gorges, forced U.S. engineers to cut two pontoon bridges (to save them from being swept away), then quickly subsided. Meanwhile, the attacking battalion was having a rough time. Murderous artillery and mortar fire forced it back.

Next day the troops attacked again. Said Lieut. Albert Moses, commanding G Company: "We pushed off at 7:30 a.m., trying to get on the camel's nose. Finally we got a few men into some abandoned enemy trenches and had a good view of his positions, but we had one platoon badly chopped up. I was hitting them with 57- and 75-mm. guns, 81-mm. mortars, and 155s from the rear. But we just couldn't get 'em all, and we withdrew under heavy mortar fire. We had to leave some of our wounded. A patrol got them out later, but they were all dead."

Water-Borne Assault. Soon the whole 7th Regiment was in the fight. The sudden weather barred air support. Colonel Harris' most useful field pieces—105-mm. howitzers—could not get up the muddy road. A bulldozer at work widening the road for six-by-six trucks got stuck, which meant that ammunition had to come up by jeep. Colonel Harris decided to launch an amphibious assault.

In the 7th's command post, a lieutenant barked shrilly into a telephone: "Yes, goddamit, I said motorboat mechanics! The colonel wants some motorboat mechanics and he wants 'em quickly. Scratch around and see if you can find anyone who knows anything about motorboats, and send 'em the hell up here!"

The water-borne attack did not wait for the mechanics to arrive. One company cast off in plywood boats, paddled by hand. Some of the boats were smashed by mortar fire. Finally the Chinese launched a full-scale counterattack. The Americans threw it back, then withdrew. By that time the battle for the dam had become academic. The Chinese had already wasted much of the reservoir water; if they had been able to blow the dam (they may have lacked know-how or explosives), they would almost certainly have done so earlier.

Individual as well as collective U.S. valor ran high during the fight on Hwachon's camel's head. One sergeant who wanted to rejoin his unit in spite of a broken foot protested violently against evacuation. "It ain't broken, it ain't broken," he cried to a medical corpsman. "I'm going back up!" The corpsman applied pressure to the foot, moved the broken bones. The sergeant's face contorted with pain, but he uttered no sound. The corpsman shook his head, then ordered the fighter out of combat.

EIGHTH ARMY'S NEW COMMANDER



Mark Kauffman-Litt
Lieut. VAN FLEET

Name and Rank: James Alward Van Fleet, lieutenant general, U.S. Army.

Born: March 19, 1892, at Coytesville, N.J. His father, William, took the family homesteading to Florida a year later, became first president of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway.

Appearance: Big-boned and muscular (6 ft. 1 in., 190 lbs.), blue-eyed, with greying, close-cropped hair.

Education: High school at Summerlin Institute, Bartow, Fla.; West Point, Class 1915. Played halfback on the Army varsity in his senior year. Ranked 92nd among 164 graduates. Among his classmates: Dwight Eisenhower (ranked 61) and Omar Bradley (ranked 44).

World War I: Commanded 17th Machine Gun Battalion, 6th Division, on the Meuse-Argonne front. Wounded

seven days before the war's end. After the war, served at Fort Benning and the Canal Zone, instructed R.O.T.C. students at University of Florida.

World War II: Between 1941 and 1944, while some of his West Point classmates were winning general's stars, Colonel Van Fleet trained the 8th Infantry Regiment of the 4th Division; on D-day, one of the Army's older combat colonels, he led his regiment to the landing on Utah Beach in Normandy. For Colonel Van Fleet, battle was the true test. Within seven months he was a major general, commander first of the 4th, then the 90th Divisions. He fought the 90th across the flooded Moselle against heavy German counterattacks. By March 1945, he was commander of the III Corps and spearheading the First Army's advance into Germany. Eisenhower called Van Fleet's battle record the best "of any regimental, divisional or corps commander we produced."

Postwar: Commanded the Joint U.S. Military Advisory and Planning Group in Greece from February 1948 to July 1950. Helped the Greeks win what he called "a first-class war against international Communism." Hampered by a bad political situation and a tight budget, he promoted a Greek army training program, a shake-up in the army command, a revamped strategy. Under his direction, hard-hitting, mobile Greek columns finally destroyed a tough Communist guerrilla army.

Private Life: Quiet, inclined to be aloof, a teetotaler and a man of plain tastes who shuns all but the quietest social engagements. Likes hunting and fishing, married 35 years to former Helen Hazel Moore. They have three grown children—all service folk: two daughters who are married to Army lieutenant colonels and a West Point son, James Jr., who is an Air Force lieutenant.

Qualifications: A rugged combat soldier and crack commander who has thrice been wounded, won three DSC's, three Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars, plus the general officer's uniform medal; the DSM. Showed ability in Greece at adapting himself to a Communist brand of guerrilla warfare that is not normally found in U.S. Army field manuals. No seasoned politician, no maker of phrases, but tactful and firm in dealings with foreign allies.



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THE AIR WAR

Hard on Morale

At Antung, seven miles across the Yalu in the sanctuary of Manchuria, the Communists have a big air base which U.S. pilots can see as a great, pale scar on the brown landscape. From that base, the enemy's fast, swept-wing MIG-15s have been harrying the U.S. air effort in northwestern Korea. U.S. bomber crews eye it with fear, fighter pilots with disgust and frustration. "We can look over the river," one jet pilot said, "and see 'em taking off. My God, that's hard on morale. A fighter pilot loves to get a guy taking off."*

With the Yalu's frozen surface thawing rapidly, the enemy can no longer send troops and vehicles across the ice. Consequently, his MIG airmen have recently redoubled their efforts to defend the lower Yalu's bridges. Moreover, Red antiaircraft gunners sitting across the river have been putting their deadly black puffs in the sky without fear of harassment by U.S. planes.

Cannons v. Machine Guns. Since a fighter, once off the ground, is most vulnerable while it is gaining altitude, the standard practice of the MIG pilots is to climb to 30,000 feet over their sanctuary. From that height, they can barrel down on U.S. bombers, fire a few bursts and scuttle on back over the river in a matter of seconds. Lately they have been less skittish and have given the U.S. fight-

* In World War II, of 20,419 enemy aircraft destroyed in Europe, 6,796 were smashed on the ground. On March 30 and 31, 1944, the 6th Japanese Air Division based on Hollandia was practically wiped out on the ground (208 planes destroyed).



FIGHTER PILOT JABARA
A good scrap.

Associated Press



HAILE SELASSIE REVIEWING KOREA-BOUND TROOPS
British rifles, U.S. rations, and memories of the League.

Griff Davis—Buck Star

er escorts a better chance to shoot back.

The MIG is usually armed with one 37-mm. cannon and two smaller cannons. These weapons do not fire as fast as the .50-cal. machine guns with which U.S. jets are armed, but enemy cannon shells wreak havoc on U.S. bombers when they hit. U.S. pilots have often wished for heavier armament—if they could get it without sacrificing rate of fire. In marksmanship, tactics and air discipline the MIG pilots are no match for Americans.

Over the Bridge. Last week 32 B-29s bored up "MIG Alley" to hit the enemy bridge at Sinuiju. They and their escort of 100 jets were jumped by 100 MIGs. Eight MIGs were reported destroyed (confirmed kills), seven more scored as "probables," and eleven damaged. Captain Jim Jabara of Wichita, Kans., a small, cigar-smoking man who loves air combat, got one MIG, knocking so many chunks of metal out of the enemy's sleek hide that the Red pilot bailed out. "It really was a good scrap up there this morning," said Jabara, contentedly puffing.

But the U.S. bombers suffered heavily. Two were shot down, carrying crewmen to death or capture. Several others were damaged; though they got back to friendly territory, there were killed and wounded among the crews.

The Pentagon disclosed that four other Superforts had been previously downed in the Korean war, three by enemy planes and one by antiaircraft. Lieut. General George Stratemyer, commander of the Far East Air Forces,* indicated that, un-

der present rules, the bombers were headed for an increasingly rough time. "Our only recourse," he said, "is to blunt the attack once it is launched. Blunting a determined aerial thrust by air-to-air combat is uncertain and inconclusive."

THE ALLIES

They Remember

After words of praise and encouragement from Emperor Haile Selassie, a battalion of Ethiopian troops—1,153 officers and men—left Addis Ababa last week for combat service with the U.N. allies in Korea. Well trained in street and guerrilla fighting and hardened to mountain war, the Ethiopians, all volunteers, were equipped with British rifles and battle clothing. The Coptic Christian Church gave them permission to eat non-orthodox food (i.e., U.S. rations), and sent along a chaplain. From Addis Ababa they went to Djibouti in French Somaliland, boarded a U.S. ship there. It was reported last week that they may bypass Japan, go directly to Pusan.

In Korea, the Ethiopians will be commanded by little (5 ft. 6 in.) Colonel Khebede Gabra, who was trained by the British at Ganat Military Academy (Ethiopia's West Point). Although he is inexperienced in modern war, the British expect him to do well; the Emperor awarded him a medal.

Haile Selassie and his people well remember that the League of Nations founded on its failure to help them against Mussolini's Fascists in 1935. Consequently, though they have not waged war outside Africa for 13 centuries, they consider it well worth while to send a contingent to Korea, where another world organization is on trial.

* Stratemyer announced a total of 184 U.S. planes lost in the Korean war. In addition to the six B-29s, the list included 143 fighters, 18 B-26 light bombers, four transports, 13 miscellaneous.

FOREIGN NEWS

IRAN

Another Flare-Up

Iran shook last week with its worst crisis since the revolt in Azerbaijan in 1945-46. Just as Premier Hussein Ala's strategy of conciliation seemed to be cooling off his heated country, disorder flared up again. The new outbreak of violence was plainly Red-inspired; it aimed at seizing the leadership of the popular and inflammable oil nationalization drive.

In the oil port of Bandar Mashur, troops shot down one woman in a mob of strikers. At Abadan nine strikers were killed. With clubs, rocks and fists, the mob battered to death three British employees of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., mauled six others. Strikers there all but shut down the world's largest oil refinery.

A month ago the anti-British riots were led by the extremist National Front. Frontist Chief Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq now seemed ready for moderation: he spoke of Premier Ala as his "friend of 30 years." But the Communists had no intention of letting calm and conciliation reign. In Teheran, they called themselves the National Association for Fighting the A.I.O.C., rallied in the capital's Majlis Square in defiance of police orders. Young men wearing lapel buttons decorated with Picasso's dove and the word "peace" led a crowd of 7,000 in clenched-fist salutes, in shouts for the abolition of martial law in the oilfields and the freeing of Communist political prisoners.

Solemnly and urgently, Premier Ala warned the Majlis that the country faced one of its "most critical and dangerous moments in history." He won parliamentary approval for his proclamation of martial law in seven areas of southern Iran.



PREMIER ALA
"Peace!" cried the rioters.

With equal urgency, British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd, using the same words spoken by Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison in the House of Commons, told Iran's Premier that Britain reserved "the right to act as we see fit to protect British lives and property." This might mean landing British forces in southern Iran. Five British warships were within reasonable range of the troubled area.

Sparks were dropping thick & fast around the Iran tinderbox. If the British land troops in Iran, the Russians might well invoke the Treaty of 1921* and come across the border from the north.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Budget

"Hear! Hear!" cried the Honorable Members last week, as Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell rose in the House of Commons to open the budget for 1951-52. At £4.2 billion (\$11.8 billion), it was the biggest budget in Britain's peacetime history. From the dark red dispatch box that was once William Gladstone's, Gaitskell drew the closely guarded pages of his speech. He spoke crisply for 2½ hours, refreshed himself with occasional sips of rum-spiked orange juice. M.P.s listened intently; throughout the country, people waited anxiously.

The gist of the Chancellor's message: higher taxes and continued austerity are necessary, to pay for rearmament and to keep the welfare state afloat. More than a third of Britain's budget will go for rearmament (\$4.2 billion, compared to \$4.5 billion to be spent on social services), a defense outlay second only to the U.S.'s among the twelve Atlantic pact members.†

Said Gaitskell: "The setting [of the budget] is the clash . . . between the two great forces in the world today—between Soviet imperialism on the one side, and the parliamentary democracies on the other . . . We have to recognize that there must be some reduction in our standard of living."

The Chancellor spread the burden as "widely and thinly" as possible. Income tax will take 2.5% more of everybody's income after personal exemptions. There will also be higher sales and entertainment taxes, and a jump from 30% to 50% on distributed business profits. He rejected left-wing demands for a soak-the-rich capital levy. Biggest surprise of all, he defied his fiery cabinet colleague Aneurin Bevan by proposing that the public pay half the cost of false teeth and spectacles, hitherto free under the National Health Service (see below).

Opposition Leader Winston Churchill

* Its Article Six provides: If a third party should use Persia as a base of operations against Russia, "the U.S.S.R. shall have the right to advance its troops into the Persian interior."

† Proposed U.S. military budget for the 1951 fiscal year: \$48 billion.



GAITSKELL (WITH DISPATCH BOX)
Lucid and lacking in malice.

complimented the well-groomed, auburn-haired Chancellor on his "lucid, comprehensive statement . . . and evident lack of hatred or malice . . ." Tories would scrutinize the details and heckle the Labor government wherever they could in the coming budgetary debate, but privately they admitted that it was "a damn good budget—we'd have had to include most of his points if it had been our budget."

"Disinflated Pouter Pigeon"

Minister of Labor Aneurin Bevan blustered at a Labor meeting early this month: "I will never be a member of a government which makes charges on the National Health Service for the patient." The words were aimed at Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell, who proposed to tamper with Bevan's onetime baby—the free dentures, spectacles and other medical services which last year cost the Treasury a whopping \$7.1 billion.

Last week, among Labor leaders crowding the government's front bench to support the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget address (see above), Bevan was conspicuously absent. Gaitskell had won Prime Minister Clement Attlee to his view that the government must economize drastically for rearmament, even to the point of making cuts in the bounty of the welfare state. Britons could not expect to save their skins, Gaitskell argued, if they considered only their teeth and eyes. He slapped a charge of 50% of cost on dentures and spectacles.

As Gaitskell spoke, Bevan lurked in the shadows behind the Speaker's chair, hands in pockets, pouting and mumbling to himself over public defeat. When the Chancellor had finished, Bevan strode angrily from the House, drove to the hospital



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where Clement Attlee is recuperating from a duodenal ulcer, let it be known that he would not give up the fight for a completely free health service.

Parliamentary corridors buzzed with rumors that Nye Bevan meant to make good his threat to resign from the cabinet. Most Tories scoffed; from their opposition benches they needled the Minister of Labor—"the main advocate of waste and extravagance of all forms." Cracked Conservative M.P. Osbert Peake: "The Chancellor . . . has succeeded where his predecessors all failed; and even if the Chancellor has not yet succeeded in deflating our swollen economy, he has well and truly disinfested the pouter pigeon of the Treasury dovecote."

The First Failure

He was as foreign to the morning-coated tradition of British diplomacy as a shire stallion between the shafts of a state coach. He had neither the training nor the heart for the prancing and posturing of a high-stepping hackney. Like the farmers' dray horses that hauled their loads through the cobbled streets of the Somerset village where he was born to bitter poverty in 1881, big, bluff, tough Ernie Bevan had spent his life with his shoulders hard against the traces, his eyes ahead and his back braced for the long pull.

Sixpence a Week. Ernie (not even at Whitehall would anyone have thought of calling him Ernest) had once been a drayman's boy himself, and a shop clerk and a pageboy and a tram conductor into the bargain. An orphan at six, he had gone to work at ten as a farmhand for sixpence a week, and promptly struck for higher wages. The strike failed. Ernie was fired. Soon afterward he got another job at a shilling a week, plus a bonus of jam on Sunday for reading to his new boss out of Hansard's parliamentary reports. In 1908 he made his formal entry into the field of labor relations by setting up a pitch in front of Bristol Cathedral and badgering the wealthy for contributions for unemployed dock workers.

By 1937, Ernie Bevan had shouldered his 250-lb. bulk up to the chairmanship of Britain's Trades Union Congress, the top spot in British labor. At high council tables he used plain, blunt, carefully thought-out words and facts like clenched fists to pummel his opponents.

"Give 'tler 'Elli!" was Ernie's motto when he joined Winston Churchill in the Coalition Cabinet in 1940. Like Winnie, but in his own Socialist way, Ernie seemed a reincarnation of John Bull. When Schoolmaster Attlee's Toryism, it was Ernie rather than any of his more doctrinaire colleagues who symbolized Britain's New Order. But after he became Foreign Secretary, Bevan roared: "Everyone is expecting me to change our policy. They forget that facts never change."

Sixpence a Week. The disturbing challenge of Soviet Russia, the hard knocks and humiliations forced upon the British Empire during Bevan's six years of office, dealt deadly blows to Britain's Foreign



Associated Press

THE LATE ERNIE BEVIN
In his own way, a reincarnation.

Secretary, but Ernie took them unflinchingly. Last month, racked with illness and fatigue, he bowed his head for the first time. "This will be the death of him," said a cabinet colleague, when Ernie turned his ministry over to Herbert Morrison in March and retired from the ring. "It is the only admission of failure he's ever had to make."

Foreign Office employees all over the world gave sixpence apiece to send Ernie a parting gift (a mahogany desk and Worcester dinner service). "When the history of this century comes to be written," said Clement Attlee, "the name of Ernest Bevin will stand very high indeed."

Last week, his work done, Ernie, appointed to the do-nothing job of Lord Privy Seal, sat alone in the ministerial flat at No. 1 Carlton Gardens. It was a cold, gloomy day, and Ernie had decided to let Flo, his devoted wife for more than 50 years, go to the England v. Scotland football match without him. While she was gone, his doctor dropped in, saw that his color was good, and left, Ernie read for a while, then went to bed and had a cup of tea. A sudden heart attack struck, and when Flo Bevin returned, the old fighter was dead.

With Apologies to H.M.

The Stone of Destiny, for the second time in 655 years, was whisked away from its native heath last week and carried back into English captivity. A handful of diehard Scots stood by in sad farewell to the 485-lb. yellow sandstone symbol of Scottish nationalism. Only a scattering of newsmen attempted pursuit as British policemen carried the ancient relic in an official car from ruined Arbroath Abbey, south across the border to London's Westminster, from which it had been lifted last Christmas (Time, Jan. 8).

The four Glasgow University students who took the Stone from Westminster



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Abbey had been tracked down by Scotland Yard. They had "voluntarily" turned their loot over to the authorities with an unsigned note to King George apologizing for any indignity they might have caused him. No arrests were made and none was likely.

A few of the 40,000 tartaned, tam-o'-shantered Scots who had descended on London for the annual England v. Scotland football match at Wembley gathered outside the abbey, but made no effort to snatch the prize. To a crowd of 600 in Trafalgar Square, indefatigable Nationalist Wendy Wood, leader of the Scottish Patriots' Association, cried, "The Stone belongs to Scotland; we shall get it back." But most Britons, English and Scots alike, seemed to feel that the joke had gone on quite long enough.

"It's a good thing," said Scottish M.P. Sir William Darling of the Stone's return. "I've said all along that those who removed the Stone had taken an altogether too pessimistic view of the shortage of building materials in Scotland."

ITALY

Brawl in Ferrara

Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi, Deputies and former comrades who have put Italy ahead of Russia, dropped in last week on a small foundry owner, Giacomo Fabbri, in Ferrara. While they lunched on rice and salami, the foundry's workmen sent them a note of welcome and a request for a talk. They agreed. Meanwhile, word of their presence had reached the ears of Maria Prampolini Bonfanti, a hatchet-faced, middle-aged Red partisan, known as *La Passionaria di Ferrara*.^{*} At local party rallies, *La Passionaria* always gives orders when to clap and when to boo. Now she quickly sent small boys scurrying through Ferrara to round up the party's toughs.

Valdo and Aldo were still talking to the foundry workers when *La Passionaria's* gang, about 50 strong, marched into the courtyard chanting, "Get out of Italy, get out you traitors." Cucchi asked, "What do you want?" Someone in the mob shouted: "Let him have it boys!"

Cucchi (who once won a gold medal for partisan bravery) defended himself stoutly, knocked down half a dozen attackers before he was laid low by a flying tackle. His assailants jumped on him, pounded his head with a stone. By the time the police arrived, 20 minutes after the melee began, the heavily outnumbered dissidents & friends had dealt enough telling blows to scatter most of their Communist adversaries.

Magnani, who suffered bruises, again defied his former comrades: "They have noticed that we are no longer escorted by police, but we are not afraid. We will hit back." Bleeding Cucchi said: "I expected this to happen one day or another... the Communist party... behaving like an oriental tyrant."

^{*} Not to be confused with the Spanish Civil War's *La Passonaria*, last reported in southern Russia's Tolint undergoing treatment for a kidney ailment.



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THE HEMISPHERE

CANADA

Egypt, Argentina and Us

Canada's tradition of silent partnership with the U.S. was sharply ruptured in November 1949 when Lester B. Pearson, Canada's Minister for External Affairs, proclaimed that Canada is no American "camp follower." Since then, Pearson has hammered on the same theme. But the U.S. seemed not to hear; it kept right on assuming that good relations with Canada just came naturally. Last week, on the day that General MacArthur was fired, "Mike" Pearson straightened his bow tie, got up at a Toronto luncheon and fired his heaviest salvo. Said he: "The days of relatively easy and automatic political relations with our neighbors are, I think, over."

Fractional Fractions. The U.S., said Pearson, must realize that "while we are most anxious to work with her and support her in the leadership she is giving to the free world, we are not willing to be merely an echo. [Americans] should not attempt to tell us that until we do one-twelfth or one-sixteenth, or some other fraction as much as they are doing in any particular enterprise, we are defaulting. It would also help if the United States took more notice of what we *do* do, and, indeed, occasionally of what we *say* . . . The only time the American people seem to be aware of our existence . . . is when we do something that they do not like."

Touching on the sorest spot of all, Pearson conceded that Ottawa has failed to match, even proportionately, the U.S. effort in Korea. But he chose a surprising

way to justify the Canadian position. Explaining that the rest of the world needed time to catch up with the U.S., he said: "Canada . . . should surely not be criticized more than, say Argentina, or Egypt, or Sweden." Fortunately for the blood pressure of Canadian editorial writers, no U.S. official was likely to take Pearson's advice and link Ottawa with Strong Man Perón or Playboy King Farouk.

Jumping Jitters. Pearson's odd comparison with the three countries clearly reflected his defensive feeling toward U.S. policy. In U.N. discussions of the Chinese Communist aggression in Korea, his fear of U.S. "rashness" has made him a leader of the let's-pretend-it-isn't-there-and-maybe-it-will-go-away school of thought. Aside from that, he feels that the U.S. has an unhappy way of either stalling interminably (as on the St. Lawrence seaway) or plunging ahead brusquely without consulting its allies (as with the sudden suggestion for a Japanese peace treaty or the proposal to rearm Western Germany). In conversation last week, he commented glumly that Canada has "more outstanding problems with the U.S. this year than in any year of our history."

One thing his latest speech did accomplish: it brought in an unprecedented flurry of mail. Wrote an irate Texan: "Keep your nose out of our affairs." Secretary of State Dean Acheson let it be known that he was annoyed. Said the New York *Mirror*, in an editorial: "Hey, Canada, what goes?" Pearson was pleased. He told a newsmen: "That's the only way Canada can get U.S. attention."

THE AMERICAS

Growing Neighbors

For the first time in history, the population of Latin America exceeds that of the U.S. According to preliminary results of the first coordinated Latin American census the population of the 20 Latin republics is now 152,800,000, compared with the official 1950 U.S. count of 150,697,361.

ARGENTINA

The Burial of *La Prensa*

Dictator Juan Perón, always at pains to keep his dirty work legal, executed a maneuver last week that gave the sanction of the law to the strangling of *La Prensa*. By terms of the law, the great independent newspaper was expropriated by the government.

To frame up a case, a Peronista-packed Parliamentary Commission had dug through *La Prensa's* files for a month in search of irregularities. Pickings were evidently slim. The worst crime the commission could find to charge against the newspaper was that it used the United Press news service, and paid the U.P. \$8,000 a week; that proved that *La Prensa* was a foreign-bossed enterprise.*

A few brave Argentine voices protested publicly against the expropriation. "Liberty is on trial—not the fate of a newspaper alone, but the fate of the country itself is in balance," cried opposition Deputy Arturo Frondizi. He was howled down.

After the bill passed, *La Nación*, the country's last surviving major independent newspaper, again took its life in its hands to denounce the Perón regime for violating "the categorical constitutional precept which prohibits Parliament from passing laws which restrict the freedom of the press."

No Argentine had thought that such a thing could happen in his country, said *La Nación*. "Nevertheless, we find ourselves confronted with a *fait accompli*. A great voice has been silenced. But its echo will continue vibrating in the hearts of all those who love liberty." Though the authorities might take over *La Prensa's* assets, they could never acquire "its intellectual prestige, its public confidence . . . We must believe that the independent truth and devotion to the national interest which always distinguished *La Prensa* of yesterday will return again to be respected and blessed in *La Prensa* of tomorrow."

* The commission solemnly reported to the Argentine Congress that the U.P., along with the Associated Press, "controls all information and nearly all thoughts spread throughout the world. What *La Prensa* gives its readers, with the exception of a few editorials, is not the thoughts of *La Prensa* but the thoughts of the United Press. The thought-out news [articles] manufactured by the United Press . . . are the thoughts of bankers, industries and powerful commercial interests. The U.S. people are also under this yoke, and their leaders are threatened by its enmity. That is why Truman has said he has four or five punches in store for American newspapermen."



Hamilton Wright

TELLING IT TO THE PRESIDENT is a regular Wednesday custom in Chile, and Gabriel González Videla is a good listener. At the appointed time, anyone who has applied may ask help—food, shelter, pardons, jobs, loans, railroad tickets. The woman in black was about to be evicted from her home. The president peremptorily stopped it.



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Matter of Opinion

In Paris, **Sir Charles Mendl**, 79, whose late wife, **Elsie de Wolfe Mendl**, ruled the international smart set with a queenly hand, announced that he had wooed and won a 35-year-old Parisian brunette, **Mme. Yvonne Riley**. The secret of his success? "Young men talk too much about themselves. Old men don't, or shouldn't. I let women talk about themselves, and they love it."

In San Francisco, sometime White House Favorite **Jonathon Daniels** moistened a finger to the 1952 convention winds: "I don't know if the President will be available," he said, but Senators **Paul Douglas** and **Estes Kefauver** "are possibilities. They are both able men. I'm not advocating any particular candidate, however."

Speaking in Tyler, Texas, U.S. Attorney General **J. Howard McGrath** gave a native son, Senator **Lyndon Johnson**, 42, a Democratic pat on the back: "Johnson is a young, aggressive statesman whose star of destiny is yet to rise. I hope to see him some day as President of the United States."

Affairs of State

While their husbands were meeting at Eighth Army headquarters in Korea, **Mrs. Frank Pace Jr.**, wife of the Secretary of the Army, joined **Mrs. Matthew B. Ridgway** in pouring tea for a benefit fashion show at the Army Medical Center in Washington.

Unable to be on hand for the Hollywood ceremony, **José (Cyranos de Bergerac) Ferrer** flew down to San Juan to get his 1950 Oscar from the hands of Governor **Luis Muñoz Marín**. Native son Ferrer then presented the Oscar to the Uni-

versity of Puerto Rico in the name of his late father, a prominent local lawyer.

Dressed in a new dark tunic, **Joseph Stalin** made his fourth public appearance within a month. Occasion: the opening session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, where the *Vozhd* listened for an hour and a half to the 1951 budget speech. His other sorties: two meetings of the All-Union Supreme Soviet, and a trip to the Bolshoi Theater to see a new opera, based on Novelist **Elizaveta Mal'tsev's** *From the Depths of the Heart*.

After a toast from his loyal subjects at a Lancashire County council luncheon, **King George VI** gave them a reassuring response: "I appreciate the way in which you have drunk my health. I am sorry that it underwent a temporary setback



MRS. PACE & MRS. RIDGWAY
Two for tea.

last month [a deep cold], but I can assure you that it is now entirely worthy of your confidence."

In Cairo, pudgy **King Farouk** proclaimed that his wedding next month to **Narriman Sadek** would be a simple affair in keeping with the grave state of the world. The bride-to-be was doing her part to help. She had held down her Paris trousseau to 30 dresses, 30 pairs of shoes, a few crates of hats and a \$2,800 wedding veil.

We Happy Few

Two days after **Lex Barker**, cinema's tenth **Tarzan**, signed a marriage license to wed flame-haired Cinematress **Arlene (Watch the Birdie) Dahl**, she suddenly called the whole thing off, flew back to Hollywood in a huff. **Tarzan** followed in another plane, found her, and promised breathless tabloid readers a happy ending as they headed back to Manhattan to-



GREER GARSON
Perfume made her cry.

gether. Explained **Arlene**: "What actually happened was that two dog-tired people just emotionally exploded over a simple misunderstanding."

The government of India took a dim view of one of its major maharajas, the wealthy **Gaekwar of Baroda**. Charging, among other things, that he was promoting princely rebellion against the republic, and had not accounted for almost \$5,000,000 of his princely state funds, the government ordered the Gaekwar stripped of all royal titles, plus his half-million-dollar annual pension (leaving him with an annual income estimated as high as \$8,000,000). The former ruler of a principedom of 8,000 square miles and some 3,000,000 subjects has a month in which to appeal the decision.

In Abilene, Texas, with ten other immigrants, Irish-born **Greer Garson** (now Mrs. **Elijah E. Fogelson**) took her final oath of U.S. citizenship with tears streaming down her face. "I am so happy about being an American now," she said, and explained the tears. Just before the ceremony, she had stopped to wash a cinder from her right eye. Reaching for some eye lotion, she grabbed the wrong bottle, gave her eye a burning bath of perfume.

Hope Hampton, who traded a silent-screen career for a life of diamonds and mink as the wife of the late multimillionaire Banker **Jules Brulstour**, came home to her four-story Manhattan house to find a few trinkets missing. Burglars had walked off with some \$300,000 worth of uninsured jewels, \$15,000 in cash and a \$15,000 mink coat. Wearing a mink cape, a cluster of diamonds in her hair, and flashing a 23-carat, \$100,000 diamond ring, she could not tell detectives for sure if anything else was stolen because "I have so much scattered around." The trinkets were recently taken from a bank vault, she explained, for a safer country hideaway. "I was worried about the atom bomb."



ARLENE DAHL
Tarzan found her.

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EDUCATION

For U.M.T.S.

After polling 791 college deans and presidents, the American Council on Education last week reported that a majority of U.S. educators now favor some sort of universal military training. The report: 52% backed U.M.T.S. "as an emergency measure only"; 30% wanted it permanently; only 18% flatly said no.

Paik's Progress

When South Korea's Minister of Education George Paik first ordered his country's schools reopened last December, teachers and principals alike were ready to throw up their hands in despair. Nearly all of South Korea's schools and colleges had

afternoon. On one hillside just outside of town, a girls' high school was holding forth in the shadow of a Japanese shrine, primary classes were meeting in a dried-up rivulet, and a boys' school was holding classes in a glen at the foot of the hill.

Elsewhere in South Korea, there were schools in railway stations, in gutted houses, in tents and in cemeteries. With or without books ("Teach from life!" Paik had ordered his bookless teachers), students were flocking again to classes in geography, math, English, science, art and civics. The girls helped to support their schools by raising chickens and selling eggs; the boys were beginning to rebuild their classrooms. At Andong, students have already made themselves three new



KOREAN OPEN-AIR SCHOOL (FOREGROUND: EDUCATION MINISTER PAIK)
Also in river beds, tents and cemeteries.

been closed during the Communist invasion; 40% of their buildings were bombed and shelled beyond repair; many others were left in shambles by retreating troops. But when principals protested to Paik that there were not enough school buildings left to go around, the minister stood firm. "Start schools outdoors," he commanded. "Hold classes in riverbeds, on mountainsides—anywhere."

By last week, as superintendents arrived from all over South Korea for a special education meeting in Pusan, they had surprising progress to report. As a result of Paik's insistence, some 60% of Korea's pupils were back in classes and nearly two-thirds of the nation's schools and colleges were back in operation. It was a record that a few months before had seemed impossible.

Open-Air Classrooms. The teachers had taken Paik's orders literally. Pusan's temporary Union College was meeting in the civil auditorium, studying up to the moment when movies were shown in the

school buildings of basket-woven sides plastered with mud.


Changing Spirit. For Minister Paik, the reopening of the schools is only the first part of a long-range plan he has for Korea. A Protestant educated in China and the U.S. (an M.A. in history at Princeton, a Ph.D. at Yale), he is doing his best to pull the Korean school system out of its old ruts. So far he has been unable to convince the National Assembly that local schools should be run and financed by their own school boards. But he has succeeded in restoring the study of Chinese characters to the curriculum—a reform designed to reduce Korean provincialism by teaching the universal writing of the Orient—and has already started introducing vocational training ("one skill for each person") in all high schools.

In time, Paik hopes to change the whole spirit of his country's schools. Students still suffer from the habits left by the 40-year occupation of the Japanese. They still bow low to their teachers, rarely


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dare to question them. They still wear uniforms and caps marked with their school grade. They depend entirely on formal lectures, only to parrot them back on examinations.

But if Minister Paik has his way, Korean students will turn more & more to Western ways. "I don't want our students to memorize," says he. "I want them to experience. I want them to develop self-judgment. I want to teach our students that isolation is not independence, that chauvinism is not patriotism."

New Chancellor at Chicago

The University of Chicago knew just the kind of man it wanted to succeed Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins. He had to be someone who would not try to undo 20 years of Robert Hutchins, yet he must not be so dedicated to the Hutchins theories that he would contribute nothing



Arthur Shaw

LAWRENCE KIMPTON
Lion, sweetheart and philosopher.

new. Sighed one trustee: "We'll just start with the A's in *Who's Who*."

Last week, after four months of combing through the alphabet, the trustees announced that they had stopped at the letter K. The man they picked, out of 641 candidates proposed: Lawrence Alpheus Kimpton, 40, a University of Chicago vice president and a big, shaggy, good-humored man whom Hutchins once referred to as "240 pounds and all sweetheart."

Up from Deep Springs. The son of a Kansas City lawyer, Kimpton started out as a Stanford undergraduate with the idea of becoming a psychologist. But when he found out more about the subject ("Intelligence?" famed Psychologist Lewis Terman once said to him. "Why, that's what the Stanford-Binet test tests"), Kimpton turned to philosophy and took his Ph.D. at Cornell.

Since then, his career has been a happy blend of philosophy and administration. He first came to Chicago in 1943 after

serving as head of a small college at Deep Springs, Calif., and dean of the college of liberal arts at the University of Kansas City. Kimpton's first Chicago job: to run the sprawling wartime Metallurgy Project which the university operated for the Manhattan District. He did it so well, and made so many friends in the process, that he quickly rose through a succession of posts—dean of students and professor of philosophy, dean of the faculties, and vice president.

How to Say No. In 1947 Kimpton left Chicago to become dean of students at Stanford. There he stayed for three years, a gregarious, wisecracking lion of campus parties, a lucid, articulate teacher of a course in Kant. In & out of class he plugged the Hutchins line so successfully that Stanford next fall is revamping its rigid curriculum to permit bright students to push ahead into advanced study. When Hutchins persuaded him to return to Chicago as vice president in charge of university development, Stanford students howled in protest. The Stanford Daily put out a special issue dedicated to him. The graduating class made him an honorary member.

As to what sort of line he would follow as chancellor of Chicago, Kimpton would give only a philosopher's hint last week. "I am not a Thomist," said he. "You might call me a neo-Kantian." Thomist or not, Kimpton seemed as good a successor to Hutchins as any the trustees would ever have found in the 3,200 pages of *Who's Who*. Explained one trustee: "He knows how to say no, and that's about three-fourths of the job of being chancellor."

Capsule History

How long is 12,000 years? It took H. G. Wells more than 1,100 pages to cover the ground in briefest detail in his *Outline*. It is taking Arnold Toynbee at least six volumes in his *Study*. But this week, U.S. readers could get the 12,000 years of man's history in a capsule—a full *History of the World* (Harcourt, Brace; \$3) all in 300 pages.

Author René Sédillot is a Parisian economist who began his project in 1941 "because I didn't want to write collaborationist articles, and yet didn't want my pen to turn rusty." His book won critics' applause in Paris, sold nearly 100,000 copies in Sweden, was published in London, may soon come out in Argentina and Norway. U.S. readers will find that there is good reason for this success: for all its brevity, Sédillot's history is a bold and breathless tale of suspense.

Spotlight on Europe. As the centuries whisk by, Sédillot takes only 18 pages to wrench Man out of the amoeba and plunk him down on the banks of the Nile. For the next 20 pages, history flashes from the Indus to the Mediterranean like a restless spotlight, fixing for a moment on King Hammurabi of Babylonia, the empire of Assyria, the fabulous and frivolous Palace of Knossos, and the Phoenician masters of the sea.

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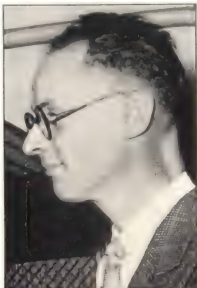
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threats of an Alexander or a Genghis Khan, Europe keeps the stage. Greece falls exhausted from her wars; Rome emerges as the "carrier" of Greek culture, and ends as the "carrier" of Christianity. Christendom, which strives in vain to find a political heir to Rome, eventually splits into the ages of Italy, Spain, France and England.

Because he is an economist, Sédillot places heavy emphasis on man's material march. He is strong on the movement of trade, sometimes weak on the movement of ideas. As a result, he seems more at home in Rome than in Greece, more understanding of the clever, quarrelsome city-states of Italy ("The word *imbroglio* is hers") and the colonial sweep of Spain ("Next to God came spices") than of the Middle Ages. He hastens over Plato and



AUTHOR SÉDILLOT
One sentence for Plato.

Aristotle in a sentence, barely nods to St. Augustine, gives no indication at all of the significance of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Verdict on Progress. But there is an advantage to viewing Man at a single sitting, if only to see his mistakes bundled so tightly together. "Even in her errors," says Author Sédillot, "the Age of 'Progress' is no innovator. Monetary catastrophes are as old as—money. Famine is but an old curse revived. Hitler's and Stalin's labor camps have done no more than renew the worst forms of ancient slavery. Atheism and superstition flourished in Rome of the decadence. The pacifist illusion wrought havoc in Hellas. State control and socialism were known in Egypt under the Pharaohs, in Peru under the Incas. The dictatorships of the 20th Century take the mind back to the Greek tyrannies, which were built on popular support . . ."

Economist Sédillot's own verdict on history: "Twelve thousand years, in which [Man] has discovered more about the world and very little about himself."

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High Jumper from Paris

Jean Babilée is a dancer U.S. balletomanes have been hearing about, in brief flashes from Paris, since the end of the war. The first flash was that he could leap as no one since Nijinsky. Then came a tale of an astonishing physical feat: in Jean Cocteau's *Le Jeune Homme et la Mort* (TIME, Dec. 9, 1946), Babilée hung by his neck on a gallows for a full minute, with no more extra support than he could get from wrapping one arm around a pillar.

In Manhattan last week, a U.S. audience found first-hand that the news about France's best male dancer was not exaggerated. For his first guest appearance with Ballet Theater, mop-haired little (5 ft. 5 in.) Dancer Babilée, 27, chose the ballet which first brought him fame, *Le Jeune Homme*. His role: that of a young artist who is abandoned by his sweetheart. In the violent, Apache-like dances that the ballet calls for, he revolved around his taunting sweetheart (beautifully danced by pert Nathalie Philippart, his wife) with the intensity of an angry bird. His tremendous leaps, over chairs and tables, were sudden darts into the air. Even with its hanging scene, *Le Jeune Homme* (danced incongruously to the Bach *C Minor Passacaglia*) was no great ballet. But the fans found plenty of excitement in both the Babilées.

Son of a Paris physician, Jean has been dancing almost half his life; too high-strung and restless for school, at 13 he was a "little rat" in the Paris Opera Ballet. He left the ballet to fight with the Maquis during the war. At war's end he joined the small Soirées de la Danse. Later, the Ballet des Champs Elysées. He designed his first ballet for Nathalie—a duet to Beethoven's "Pathétique" piano sonata—and they were married shortly after. He "de-

MUSIC



PHILIPPART & BABILÉE
He also uses his neck.

Glen Hill

tests" classical duets—"too rigid, too formal. I always hate my partner." He particularly detests Nijinsky's famous *Le Spectre de la Rose*. "Even if you dance it well, everyone says, 'Oh, Nijinsky!'" Both Babilées prefer comic or dramatic ballets, "where we can act a part and play to each other."

On their first trip to the U.S., the Babilées have been busy taking in Broadway musicals ("So strong, such a sense of theater!"). The irrepressible Jean is also shopping for a cowboy suit, complete with six-shooter—perhaps to wear while roaring around on one of the two motorcycles he keeps in Paris.

Old Electricity

The nightclub band struck up the opening bars of *I Have All Paris in My Heart*. The master of ceremonies bowed to the wings, and out stepped an old lady with long orange hair, baby-doll eyes, a head-dress of bird-of-paradise feathers and an armload of eight diamond bracelets. In lusty French she launched into her song. Thus, last week, a Manhattan audience got its first look in 28 years at Mistinguett.

Mistinguett, who was singing in French music halls when the sinking of the *Maïne* set off the Spanish-American War, sometimes gives her age as 60, sometimes as 2,000 ("the age of Paris"). The average of informed estimates puts it about 80. But age has not stopped her yet. For over an hour she sang the songs she had made famous, *Paris, Mon Homme, La Femme Qui Passe*; made six costume changes, jitterbugged, and danced a cautious version of the breakneck Apache dance which she introduced almost half a century ago at Montmartre's Moulin Rouge. Curiosity seekers and old admirers who had come to

be reminded of the days when Mistinguett was a star of the Folies-Bergère—and launching on their own careers such young hopefuls as Maurice Chevalier, Raimu and Jean Sablon—got a few flashes of her old-time charm.

When Mistinguett hiked up her skirts to expose her well-publicized legs (she once insured them for \$3,000,000), even the sober members of her audience remarked that they were extraordinarily well preserved. In her comic numbers, *Titina* and *Je Cherche un Millionnaire*, her Parisian brashness and high spirits seemed unimpaired. She kidded with the audience, snatched women's hats, put them on bald-headed ringside patrons, succeeded in getting nightclubbers to stand and join her in singing a final round of *Paris*.

"It's something electric," Mistinguett explains. "I take them like this, 'Come near me,' I say, and I draw them to me."

Why had she decided to come to the U.S.? "I like to move. I love New York. Everyone goes so fast. I do not like that people go slow." Mistinguett, whose shrewd business head has left her with a bulging bankbook, a safe of jewels and three big houses, had another reason. "I love money. Not just to spend, I like to keep it—wash my hands in it." For her Manhattan engagement, the Martingale nightclub is paying her \$4,000 a week.

Judy Garland, 28, made her debut at London's Palladium last week. Judy had them wiping their eyes in no time.

She was visibly nervous at the start; her voice choked up in the first number. "Never mind," came the shouts. "You're doing a good job." It was *Over the Rainbow*, from her first big hit, *The Wizard of Oz*, that got the audience really sniffing. Thereafter she couldn't do anything wrong. When she took an unscheduled



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pratfall during a bow, fans brought her to her feet with shouts of "Good old Judy!" and "Judy, you're wonderful!" After 40 minutes of singing and cheering Judy admitted in a trembling voice. "This is the greatest night of my life."

Next morning a few critics tried deep analysis. Said the *Daily Express*: "What if most of the final cheers are for the Wizard of Oz child who trod the yellow brick road to happiness for us in the darkest days of the war? It was sincere."

Wozzeck in Manhattan

By the all but universal verdict of the critics who have heard it, Alban Berg's atonal opera *Wozzeck* is the finest opera composed in the last 40 years.* Berg, an Austrian, finished *Wozzeck* in 1921, and it had immediate success in Europe. Oddly enough, in the U.S., it has had only one stage production (in 1931), and only a



ALBAN BERG
Still 25 years ahead of his time?

few doughty conductors have nibbled away at concert excerpts. One reason: its 15 scenes are costly to stage. More important, although *Wozzeck* is now more than 25 years old, most opera impresarios fear that, musically, it is still 25 years ahead of the times.

In crowded Carnegie Hall last week, Manhattan music lovers heard the next best thing to a stage production of *Wozzeck*—a brilliant concert version of the whole opera by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony and first-rate soloists under Dimitri Mitropoulos.

The Good Fool, Berg, who died at 50 in 1935, got the idea for *Wozzeck* in a "drama fragment" by the gifted but short-lived German playwright, Georg Büchner (1813-37). In the stormy aftermath of the Napoleonic wars and in a period of liberal revolutions, Büchner had written

* *I.e.*, since Richard Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier* (1911).

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the tragedy of a clodlike Prussian soldier named Franz Wozzeck.

In the opera, as in the original story, Wozzeck is a captain's batman who offers himself to the sardonic and sadistic regimental doctor as a physiological demonstration piece for the doctor's lectures. Wozzeck's purpose is to earn enough money to support his girl, Marie, and their child. But, tormented and ridiculed, Guinea Pig Wozzeck begins to have hallucinations. When his girl is seduced by a strutting drum major, Wozzeck mutters confusedly about "sin"; he stabs Marie, throws the knife into a pond. Then, in fear of discovery, he wades into the pond to recover the shining blade, but slips and drowns. In the last scene, Wozzeck's child is left rocking back & forth on his hobby horse as his playmates run off to see the bodies.

Scholarly admirers of Büchner's play regard the characters as clearly symbolic. Wozzeck's master, the captain, represents authority and unfeeling philistinism; the doctor, materialism and skepticism; the drum major, aggression and sexual cruelty; Wozzeck himself is the good-man-pure-fool of medieval literature. Another composer might have tried to dress such a story in conventional musical clothes, but not Alban Berg.

Tilted & Contorted. A prize pupil of Twelve-Tonalist Arnold Schönberg, Berg set his opera in the tilted frame of atonality, or better, non-tonality—with no fixed key as a point of reference, or familiar chordal relationships. In his huge (110 pieces), often brassy orchestration, he painted warmly and painstakingly, missing no musical detail that would illuminate a character or a scene.

Berg developed his own unique "song-speech," with notes at definite pitches which are neither exactly sung nor spoken. But he could write beautiful melody too, most notably the lovely lullaby Marie sings to her child. Overall, Wozzeck has a sardonic, contorted quality, but one that is clearly the work of a controlled and powerful hand.

In Carnegie Hall, Conductor Mitropoulos made room onstage, between orchestra and podium, for his singers to move around. He also bade them leave their formal clothes at home, dress in simple garb as an aid to realism. With the deft vocal characterization of Berg to help, they made Wozzeck live even in concert version. As Wozzeck, Baritone Mack Harrell was simple and piteous and convincing; Tenor Ralph Herbert was chillingly cold-blooded as the doctor, Soprano Eileen Farrell was superb as the anguished but faithless Marie. When the last scene came to its tragic close, the audience sat as if stunned (Berg gives them no curtain-lowering chord as a signal for applause). Then they brought the house down.

The cheers and bravos brought Conductor Mitropoulos and his soloists out twelve times. Agreed Critics Olin Downes of the *New York Times* and Virgil Thomson of the *Herald Tribune*: the whole cast should be moved downtown for a stage version at the Metropolitan Opera. And the sooner the better.

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MEDICINE

Malignant Growth

Cancer is becoming commoner in the U.S. The National Cancer Institute, studying first reports on a ten-year checkup in ten sample areas, estimated last week that from 1937 to 1947 the number of new cancer cases in the country increased 34%. Of this, only 7% was due to the fact that more people were reaching the older age groups where cancer strikes oftenest. Of all types of malignancy, lung cancer was increasing fastest.

Back to Life

A patient who had been "dead" for 82 minutes was walking up & down the second-floor surgical ward of Colorado State Hospital in Pueblo last week, as though nothing had happened. A tall, four-faced man of 59, he stood erect and stepped right out in his sloppy hospital slippers. He did not talk much, but that was part of the mental condition which brought him to the hospital three years ago.

The "Miracle Man," as doctors and nurses have come to call him, seemed to have something wrong with an artery. To get a clearer picture, the doctors decided to inject a dye into the artery. At 1:30 p.m. on March 15, the patient was wheeled into the X-ray room and anesthetized with sodium pentothal. Before Surgeon J. Cuthbert Owens could inject the dye, the patient began to turn blue. His heart had stopped.

One Quick Cut. A few minutes without oxygen would damage his brain beyond repair, so there was no time to take him to a sterile operating room. The anesthetist promptly slipped a tube through the patient's mouth into the windpipe, started pumping oxygen into it. Dr. Owens grabbed a scalpel and cut open the left chest. He reached in, pushed the left lung aside and grasped the patient's heart. Sixty times a minute he squeezed the heart. "With the pressure applied from the bottom up, like milking a cow backwards." With each squeeze, blood was pumped through the arteries, carrying oxygen to the brain.

After ten minutes, Dr. Owens' hand tired and Dr. Levi Reynolds took his place, seizing the patient's heart without losing a beat. Twenty-five doctors and nurses watched in tense silence, listened to the husky, artificial breathing and the squishing of the massaged heart. After 20 minutes, Owens' hope began to falter (that is as long as most patients survive in such crises), but he relieved Reynolds and went on squeezing.

After an hour, the Miracle Man began to breathe, faintly and slowly. Twenty-two long minutes later, Owens felt a movement in the heart. He took his hand away, slowly and tentatively. The heart kept on beating. He felt for the pulse. It was good. The man was alive again. Dr. Owens hurriedly sewed up the chest and rushed the patient to an oxygen tent.

One Little Word. That evening he asked the patient: "How're you feeling?" The man answered simply, "Sick." But

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that was enough to show that he was coming along. Within two days, the Miracle Man was out of bed. Says Dr. Owens: "If he had been a normal, not a mental, patient, we could have discharged him from the hospital soon after that. He was eating well. He was strong. There was absolutely no infection." The patient still has his artery trouble, but the doctors are not likely to tempt fate again by trying to correct it.

Signals in the Blood

The Wassermann test (1906) was a powerful weapon in the war against syphilis, but its many laboratory stages made it as slow and cumbersome as a medieval crossbow. What the medical warriors needed was a rifle. When Dr. (of Science) Reuben Leon Kahn took charge of Michigan's serology laboratory in Lansing 31 years ago, several starts had been made, but Kahn wanted to do better. On Thanksgiving eve of 1921, he recalls, "I walked home at a faster pace than usual. I wanted to tell my wife the exciting news: I had succeeded in bringing about spontaneous precipitation on mixing some strongly positive serums with a specially prepared antigen suspension."

In short, Scientist Kahn had developed the rifle. When he mixed the blood fluid from a syphilis patient with a substance prepared from fatty beef heart, the mixture quickly clouded and a deposit settled in the bottom of the test tube: with blood serum from a healthy individual, the clear fluid stayed clear. Thus was born the first simple and effective serum test for syphilis, and one of those in widest use today.* In popular lingo, Kahn tests are often called Wassermanns. Kahn, who took no cash for his discovery, lets the credit go too. Says he: "I don't care what people call it."

Run of the Mill. Like every other procedure designed for this purpose, the Kahn test had a flaw: it occasionally gave "false positive" reactions, indicating syphilis where there was none. Many researchers were content to dismiss these few false positives as run-of-the-mill defects. But not Kahn.

Lithuanian-born, American-educated Dr. Kahn has the type of mind which seems to work even when he is asleep. Often he will wake in the middle of the night, switch on a light and jot down a clue that has just occurred to him. The most promising clue that has occurred to Dr. Kahn's wakeful brain during 25 years of serum tests is that any human blood, healthy or diseased, will produce its own distinctive pattern of reactions when mixed with particular concentrations of beef-heart extract. (Syphilitic serum happens to produce a strong reaction with a concentration chosen for the purpose.)

From this idea it is but a step to a bigger theory of health & sickness which Dr.

* Several other precipitation tests also commonly used are based on the same principle. The true Wassermann, a "complement fixation" test, often serves as a court of appeal, is used to confirm positive reactions from other tests.

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Kahn (now at Ann Arbor on the faculty of the University of Michigan) has evolved. Some of the body's cells are constantly being destroyed, and in the process part of their lipid (fat-like) content passes into the blood. The system then automatically develops antibodies which react mysteriously with the dead-cell lipids. In the test tube, these antibodies react, in what Kahn holds to be a definite and ascertainable pattern, with the fatty stuff from beef heart.

Philosopher's Stone. Dr. Kahn believes that the system creates more antibodies when disease sets in, because disease kills more cells than usual. So, he argues, if the pattern of an individual's serologic (blood test) reaction is established while he is healthy, later tests will show whether disease is beginning to attack him. True, an explosive infection would make him ill before the blood test could show a rise in



DR. KAHN
Clues in the night.

antibodies, but insidious, slow-working diseases such as tuberculosis might be detected by a blood test before they would otherwise be suspected.

If Dr. Kahn's theory of a universal blood reaction in sickness & in health can be proved in practice, he will have discovered something as eagerly sought as the philosopher's stone, and just as elusive. So far he has tested it on normal subjects and on victims of syphilis, yaws, malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy, and his elaborately charted findings have just been published as *An Introduction to Universal Serologic Reaction in Health and Disease* (Commonwealth Fund; \$3.50).

Dr. Kahn is going on to tackle other diseases. He even hopes that an unusual blood-serum reaction might signal the approach of cancer before a detectable growth has formed. But Dr. Kahn admits that it may take 50 years for his work to be fully translated into cures. And cures, says he, are all that count.

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ART

Removal at Assy

Partly to prove that modern art has a place in churches, France's Father Pierre Couturier twelve years ago began commissioning the best and most extreme moderns he could find to embellish a church at Assy, high in the French Alps. The project has made Assy internationally famous (*TIME*, June 20, 1949). The church, with all its art works, was consecrated last year by Bishop Auguste Cesbron of Annecy. Last week the bishop had changed his mind about one sculpture.

Bishop Cesbron had heard complaints about the crucifix over the church's main altar. He motored over to Assy, spent half an hour studying the sculpture, decided that it was "a caricature representing nothing," and ordered it removed.

What troubled the bishop about the crucifix was that it had no cross, but only a green bronze, faceless figure cast roughly in the shape of a cross. The sculptor, whose fame has not yet spread to the U.S., is a woman named Germaine Richier. She explained that "the cross has been taken with the suffering into the flesh, and its outlines can just be made out coming from the undersides of the arms. There is no face because God is the spirit and faceless."

Valid church art or not, Richier's sculpture was easily the most original work at Assy. The influential Paris weekly, *Arts*, protested its removal as being "too categorical and too late; it justly provokes scandal and nothing can justify adhesion to the ideas defended by the partisans of mediocre art, by those who refuse the church the possibility of finding the means of expression our times demand."

The townspeople of Assy sided with the bishop. They had come to accept their church's Rouault windows, Lurcat tapestry, Léger mosaic and Matisse sketch, but never the Richier crucifix. "It was evil," a woodcutter ventured. A young girl agreed: "The figure was thin and frightening. The colors of the other art in the church make me feel alive and strong, but this thing only scared me like a dark devil."

The Fast Way

Amedeo Modigliani was handsome, sensual, tubercular, and usually drunk. He hit Paris at 22, soon started a spree that death stopped in 1920, 14 years later. Sober hours he devoted to painting and a little sculpture. His artist friends, including Soutine, Brancusi and Utrillo, thought him great. His acquaintances thought him accursed. The police thought him a nuisance, closed his only one-man show because the nudes in it were so frankly sexy. The public never thought of him at all.

Today every art student knows Modigliani's name, and thousands more admire his work. Their numbers have been increased this year by a big Modigliani retrospective show at the Cleveland Museum. Last week the exhibition moved to Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art. It

is curiously un-modern: Modigliani cared for neither the bright splashy colors of Matisse nor the fine-chopped complexities of Picasso. People, naked or not, were what he painted.

Trapped between the bottle and the sickbed, he had to find a fast way of painting, one that took no particular study and needed little development. Compounded of his strengths and weaknesses, the style he settled for was as personal as a signature. Anybody who has seen one Modigliani can recognize a second one at a glance: almost all his painted



Museum of Modern Art

MODIGLIANI (SELF-PORTRAIT)

Between the bottle and the sickbed,

people have swan necks, seesaw eyes and ski-run noses. Surprisingly enough, he was able to characterize each one sharply within that arbitrary formula. For traditional draftsmanship he substituted clear, smoothly looping lines that divide the canvas into locked swirls of space. Instead of a full palette he used a few colors ranging from the darkness of thick smoke to the brightness of red rust.

Modigliani's paintings lack size, as those of a sick young man are almost bound to do. But the natural elegance and sharpness of his art and his warmth of feeling for the friends and bed-companions he painted come close to compensating, sometimes, for his weaknesses.

Framed Etonians

In a stately hall of London's Tate Gallery, paintings of 52 proud and pink-cheeked youths went on display last week. On loan from Eton, they were pictures of senior boys done by the best British portraitists of the 18th and early 19th Centuries.

It was customary in those days (until the practice was abolished in the 1860s) for boys leaving Eton to slip £10 or £15

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to the headmaster. But seniors deemed Most Likely to Succeed were invited to give portraits of themselves instead.

Painted in lace jabots, powdered wigs and colorful velvet jackets, the 52 on display at the Tate looked boyishly innocent, boyishly arrogant. Their number included four future First Lords of the Treasury, and 21 future earls and dukes. One of history's most famed old Etonians, William Ewart Gladstone, was not present; he was not enough of a standout at Eton. Among those who were:

¶ Charles Manners, Marquess of Granby and later fourth Duke of Rutland, grew up to be described as "an amiable and extravagant peer, without any particular talent except for conviviality." He did have sense enough to protest the policy of taxing the American Colonies in 1775, observing that it was "commenced in iniquity, is pursued with resentment, and can terminate in nothing but blood." Thomas



ROMNEY'S "CHARLES GREY"
Gladstone was missing.

Gainsborough's portrait makes Manners look dull and mannered, though no one knew better than Gainsborough how to paint the freshness of youth (as his famed *Blue Boy* demonstrates).

¶ Charles James Fox justified his school-boy reputation. He grew up to be the greatest orator of his day, supported both the American and French Revolutions, urged abolition of the slave trade and self-government for Ireland. Sir Joshua Reynolds was experimenting with carmines when he painted him; they faded and left Fox jaundiced.

¶ Charles Grey was to win a place in history as "the very type of old Whig nobleman, punctiliously honorable and high-minded." As Prime Minister, to the gnashing of Tory teeth, he pushed through the Reform Bill of 1832, set Parliament on its modern course as a democratic house. George Romney's portrait of him almost succeeds in characterizing a sitter whose character was not yet evident. He caught Charles Grey's idealism as well as his pride, conveyed both in the open brow, direct glance and faint curl of the lips.

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No. 17

Booked in a Manhattan police court: the 17th college basketball player to be accused of fixing games in Madison Square Garden. The player: Richard Fuertado, 24. His price: \$4,000. The specific charge: helping teammates throw four Long Island University games during the 1948-50 seasons for Gambler Salvatore Sollazzo.

Clouted Crystal

It was a tough week for the experts, who thought they had the Kentucky Derby winner all doped out. When ten of the nation's best three-year-olds paraded to the post in New York's Experimental Free Handicap No. 2, the horseplayers, agreeing with the experts, made Joseph J. Colando's blaze-faced bay colt Uncle Miltie an overwhelming odds-on (7-20) choice to come galloping home with the \$18,500 purse.

With Battlefield and Big Stretch unwilling to try again against the horse that had beaten them in a six-furlong conditioner five days before, the Colando colt seemed to be a cinch. But the mile-and-a-sixteenth Experimental was an entirely different matter. Starting in the outside post position, and carrying top weight of 126 lbs., he never made it a race. Uncle Miltie finished eighth, five lengths (i.e., 43 1/2 and a nose) behind the winner, King Ranch's Sonic, which carried only a featherly 105 lbs. The time: 1:44 1/2.

Even so, Uncle Miltie might well be a tough horse to beat on Derby Day. At Experimental No. 2's distance, 2 1/2 lbs. is roughly equivalent to a length; on that basis, the experts were still inclined to string along with Uncle Miltie. Next

chance to clear the Derby's clouded crystal ball: Jamaica's Wood Memorial this week, when every entry (except maidens and fillies) will carry the same weight (126 lbs.).

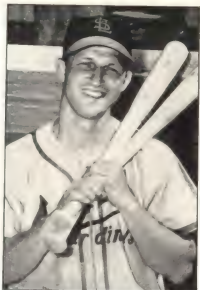
Another Derby candidate, Mrs. Nora Mikell's Repetoire, winner of Experimental Free Handicap No. 1, stayed well up on the list of top three-year-old colts by winning the \$23,025 Chesapeake Stakes at Laurel race track. Repetoire, carrying a top-weighted 119 lbs., ran the mile-and-a-sixteenth in 1:45 1/2.

Ceiling on Baseball

Baseball got its first orders last week from Washington's economic mobilizers. Digging out an old regulation of the Wage Stabilization Board, WSB lawyers decided that St. Louis Outfielder Stan Musial may not pocket the \$35,000 wage boost (up from 1950's \$50,000) which would have made him the third-highest salaried player in the game,* the highest salaried in National League history. No one in baseball, the WSB explained, may get a salary higher than the highest paid by his club in 1950.

The order will not affect players like Cleveland Pitcher Bob Lemon, whose \$5,000 raise still leaves him well below the club ceiling (Pitcher Bob Feller's \$50,000). But it was a rough jolt for Stan the Man, now 30, who knows that he has only five or six years more of big-league earning power at best. Cardinal President

* First and second: Boston Red Sox Outfielder Ted Williams (\$125,000), New York Yankee Outfielder Joe DiMaggio (\$100,000). Neither got a 1951 raise.



OUTFIELDER MUSIAL
His pocket was picked.

Fred Saigh immediately announced he would appeal the ruling. Major Leaguer Musial, who spent one earning year in the U.S. Navy, was not so hopeful: "If it's the law, there isn't anything I can do but abide by it."

Who Won

¶ The Pittsburgh Pirates, over the Cincinnati Reds, 4-3, in the first game of the 1951 baseball season; in Cincinnati. The official opener, between the World Champion New York Yankees and the Washington Senators, was rained out.

¶ The Lafayette (Ind.) Swim Club, team honors in the National A.A.U. women's indoor championship; in Houston, Texas. The meet's outstanding performer (and a newcomer to watch for in the 1952 Olympics): 17-year-old Mary Freeman, a George Washington University freshman, who won the 200-yd. backstroke, the 300-yd. individual medley, placed third in the 100-yd. backstroke.

¶ The Princeton crew, over Navy, by three-quarters of a length, in the official opening of the season for the U.S.'s major college crews; at Princeton.

¶ The Scottish soccer team, over England, 3-2, before 100,000 partisan fans in London's Wembley Stadium.

¶ Lightweight Champion Ike Williams, over sixth-ranked Welterweight Fitzie Pruden, a unanimous ten-round decision in a warmup for his title defense against James Carter next month; in Chicago.

¶ Jaroslav Drobny, ex-Czech Davis Cup tennis player (victor over the U.S.'s Dick Savitt), over Italian Davis Cupper Gianni Cucelli (who upset the U.S.'s Wimbledon Champion Budge Patty), 6-1, 10-8, 6-0, for the Rome title.

¶ Golfer Babe Didrikson Zaharias, with a second-round 66 (equaling the women's world record), the first lap in the four-course Weathervane tournament; in Dallas. Next stop: Pebble Beach, Calif.



Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE'S WINNING CREW, the first British eight ever to race in the U.S., is here lining up to receive mementos of its four-length victory over Yale last week, on Connecticut's Housatonic River. Cambridge earned its trip to the U.S. after a lopsided (15-length) victory over Oxford, its traditional British rival (TIME, April 2), will get a chance to prove its mettle against stiffer competition this week at Cambridge (Mass.), where it meets Harvard, M.I.T. (Eastern sprint champs) and Boston University.



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Headline of the Week

From the New York Times:

THIS IS ANTI-DIN WEEK

Midnight Alarm

Most Washington correspondents were already in bed last week when their telephones jangled with the cryptic midnight summons: "This is the White House. Mr. Short will have an announcement at 1 o'clock." Getting into their clothes, the disheveled newsmen hustled to the darkened White House. They had not been called out at such an hour since Italy's surrender in 1943. Nervously, they swapped guesses on what news was big enough to justify it now. Said one: "I hope it is only MacArthur."

At 1, Presidential Press Secretary Joseph Short let them in to his office and broke the news that it was General MacArthur. The United Press won the race for the telephones, flashed the first bulletin ("Truman fires MacArthur") at 1:04 a.m. It beat International News Service by a minute and the Associated Press by two. At 1:06 a.m., NBC's Frank Bourgholtzer, by breaking a rule against broadcasting direct from the White House without approval, got the story on the air.

Quick Changes. The news caught some of Washington's top reporters overextended. The New York Times, replating its main city edition with the MacArthur story, jerked out James ("Scotty") Reston's scholarly explanation of why Truman would find it "extremely difficult" to replace MacArthur, and replaced it with a biography of General Ridgway. Some morning papers' "early" editions had already headlined a story by U.P.'s White House Correspondent Merriman Smith that President Truman had decided against any rebuke to MacArthur (headlined the New York Daily Mirror: WHITE HOUSE WON'T CENSURE MACARTHUR). A.P. had put out a similar story. The Portland Oregon Journal had to yank its editorial that "Truman couldn't fire MacArthur even if he wanted to . . ." Apparently, only NBC's Earl Godwin emerged as a prophet with honor. He had broadcast: "President Truman is not going to let MacArthur get away with it." On the eve of the announcement, Godwin proclaimed: "By tomorrow night there will be a blast."

Although the Washington press corps had no advance dope on the White House's well-kept secret, their editors nevertheless made good use of the hour between the White House "alert" and the actual announcement. Thanks to the odd time, they had a big story that radio couldn't milk dry before their papers hit the streets. They went after it with oldtime frenzy. Slot men, guessing what the news would be, dug out morgue cuts of MacArthur, dummed up screamer heads on alternate possibilities (MACARTHUR FIRED; MACARTHUR REBUKED; MACARTHUR QUITTS). Most morning newspapers stopped

their presses, replated, caught most of their run with the big news—and street sales went zooming.

Even at dead of night, newsmen tackled their job of rounding up reactions and comment. The U.P.'s enterprising Senate reporter, Warren Duffee, began routing Congressmen out of bed. Congressman Carl Vinson answered his phone, barked: "No comment. It's 3 o'clock!" and hung up. Wisconsin's Senator Alexander Wiley had to have the announcement explained three times before he got it, then said sleepily: "This is a time when we must weigh our words." Only Wisconsin's Senator Joe McCarthy seemed to think in headlines, even though half asleep. He roared out: "This is perhaps the greatest




NBC's EARL GODWIN:
"There will be a blast."

victory the Communists could ever claim."

Red Faces. Not all editors had time to yank their wrong guesses. The New Orleans Times Picayune put out its early edition while still observing on the editorial page that "there is no indication that the President is considering the removal of MacArthur." The Hartford Courant kept its editorial which said that "Mr. Truman is afraid of MacArthur," while its banner headlines said the opposite. But it was a measure of the decline of the editorial writer's art that many editors found their editorials foggy or innocuous enough to fit the facts both before & after MacArthur was fired.

The Boston Globe, after a quick look at the lead of Stewart Alsop's column ("It is at least conceivable that . . . MacArthur will be recalled") thought it O.K. to run by changing the head from "Is MacArthur Right?" to "Was MacArthur Right?" It overlooked the second paragraph, which began, "Yet on balance it is much more likely that cautious counsels



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will prevail . . ." and indicated that MacArthur would stay.

The prize blooper was made by the Los Angeles *News*. The morning after the news of MacArthur's removal, the *News* published an editorial, saying: "MacArthur, under orders, might be sounding off for the purpose of impressing Red China . . ."

Many a paper tried ingenious ways to make stories seem exclusive. The Newark *Evening News* front-page Reporter John O. Davies Jr.'s recital of "an interview two years ago" in which MacArthur "partially explained [to me] some of the reasons behind his sudden ouster at Washington early this morning." Manhattan's *Daily News* marveled at the "almost uncanny accuracy" with which the *News's* Astrologist Marion Drew, as long ago as December, had prophesied that "MacArthur would encounter strong criticism in March and April." But after all the dailies had had first crack at the story, the weekly *Seaford* (Del.) *Leader-News* topped them all with the message:

WE HAVE LOST
GEN. MACARTHUR
BUT THANK GOD
WE'VE STILL GOT
GEN. VAUGHAN

A Small Mistake

In reporting a court-martial conviction last year, the Army's *Stars & Stripes* in Germany made what seemed a small mistake: it got the accused's middle initial wrong. The accused was Lieut. Colonel Richard F. Whitcomb, convicted of looting a requisitioned house in Germany (his conviction was later reversed). But in getting the story over the phone, *Stars & Stripes* put down Whitcomb's initial as "S." From that point on, the mistake grew to impressive proportions.

The Associated Press put the story on the wire with the additional information (obtained from the Army) that Whitcomb's home town was Worcester, Mass., near Boston. Boston papers dug into their morgues to see what they had on Richard S. Whitcomb. They had plenty. He had been general sales manager of the telephone company in Boston, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1938, and a colonel in World War II. There was one discrepancy: his home town was Longmeadow, a suburb of Springfield, and not Worcester.

After slap-dash checking, Boston papers (*Post*, *Herald*, *Traveler*, *Globe*, *Advertiser*) and the Springfield *Republican* and *News* ran the story. Some used pictures of Richard S. Whitcomb of Longmeadow.

Then Richard S. Whitcomb set them straight. He had never been in Germany, never been court-martialed. In fact, at the time of Richard F. Whitcomb's conviction, he was president of a Boston drug company and his name was listed in the Boston phone book. The papers quickly printed retractions, but Whitcomb filed separate libel suits for \$250,000 each against the Boston papers, the U.P. and the Springfield *Republican* and *News*.

Last week a jury awarded Whitcomb



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(now a brigadier general on active duty) a total of \$65,000 against the Boston papers. (Suits against the Springfield *Republican* and *News*, and the U.P.—which said Whitcomb was from Longmeadow—are yet to be heard.) The A.P., which had relayed the wrong name to the U.S. in the first place, was lucky. It had not picked up the beefed-up Boston stories, hence stayed out of trouble.

Free Press & Fair Trial

The U.S. Supreme Court last week raised an issue that has long worried thoughtful U.S. editors. The issue: Do sensational newspaper stories in criminal cases endanger the right of an individual to a fair trial? The question was highlighted as the court reversed the conviction of two Negroes sentenced to death for raping



JUSTICE JACKSON
Less inflammation, please.

a 17-year-old Groveland, Fla. housewife. (A third defendant, sentenced to life imprisonment, did not appeal.) While the unanimous reversal was based on the fact that Negroes had been excluded from the trial jury, Justice Robert H. Jackson went further in his concurring opinion. Wrote Jackson: Even if Negroes had not been excluded, a fair trial would have been impossible because of inflammatory newspaper stories. "The trial was but a legal gesture to register a verdict already dictated by the press . . ."

While the defendants were still awaiting trial, said Jackson, one local newspaper (the *Orlando Sentinel*—circ. 29,349) published a cartoon picturing vacant electric chairs. The caption: "No Compromise—Supreme Penalty." As mob violence swept the county, headlines appeared which Jackson thought inflammatory. Examples: the *Sentinel's* FLAMES FROM NEGRO HOMES LIGHT NIGHT SKY IN LAKE COUNTY, the *Tampa Tribune's* NIGHT RIFLES BURN LAKE NEGRO HOMES. Although

the sheriff announced that the men had confessed, said Jackson, the "confession" itself was never introduced in evidence. Moreover, said he, the trial court had thrown out, as irrelevant, evidence that the defendants had been brutally beaten during questioning. But newspapers, in reporting existence of a "confession," had conveyed to the jury "evidence" never used in court. Concluded Jackson: "Newspapers, in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, may not deprive accused persons of their right to a fair trial. These convictions, accompanied by such events, do not meet any civilized conception of due process of law."

Florida papers grumbled at the rebuke. But many other editors regarded it as a well-merited reminder that freedom of the press also carries the grave responsibility that it not be turned into license. Few newsmen want the British system, where the press is forbidden to print anything which might influence the trial in any way. But most would agree with Manhattan's *World Telegram & Sun*: "Freedom of the press is a precious right [which] too often has been abused at the expense of other precious rights equally entitled to the protection guaranteed by the Constitution."

"Take a Pencil . . ."

"There is great goodness in the world," Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen told an Associated Press interviewer, "but it is unsung and unheralded. To get into the papers these days, all you have to do is break one of the Ten Commandments."

Like many another churchman, Msgr. Sheen was convinced that the press gives a false picture of U.S. life by overplaying crime, lust and violence, "prints mainly the bad, seldom the good." Said he: "Take a pencil and go through the papers. On virtually every article you can put a number . . . [to] represent a broken Commandment, the breaking of which has made news . . ."

When the Sheen story came in over the wire last week, Editor John G. Green of the Portsmouth (Ohio) *Times* (circ. 25,176) did as suggested; he took out his pencil and went through his previous day's paper. In the 1,430 inches of news, headlines and pictures, he found only 149 inches devoted to crime or violence. Even this included stories (e.g., the Korean war, the Kefauver investigation) which Editor Green thought "might be considered by many readers as being moral, rather than immoral." In the non-crime news, he counted stories about penicillin, a union convention, a parent-teachers' radio forum, a district-school music contest, new city sidewalks.

Next day, the *Kansas City Star* (circ. 364,315), which also ran the Sheen interview, did a similar job of checking up. It counted 1,535 inches of news, found only 157 inches devoted to crime and violence.

Commented the *Times*: "We agree with Msgr. Sheen's statement that 'there is great goodness in the world,' but the record seems to refute his assertion that it is 'unsung and unheralded.'"

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Blanketed With Fiberglas insulation, the storage tank retains hot water for days. Fuel is conserved and a full tank is always on tap.

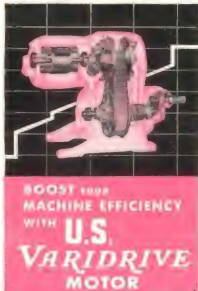
100% Reliable. The heavy steel storage tank receives a protective zinc coating through a *patented* Rheem process to insure *extra-long* life.

Sold by Experts. Rheem Reliable Plumbing Dealers are listed in the Classified Directory. Models for all fuels, sizes for all homes. Call now!

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Offset rising labor costs



UP, UP, UP go labor costs! Here's the proved way to offset rising costs and get extra production hours. Install Varidrives. Operators will increase their capacity by having the exact motor speed for each job.

U. S. VARIDRIVES OFFER THESE ADVANTAGES

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- 2 to 10,000 rpm at take-off.
- High torque for heavy loads.
- Elimination of external devices.
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If you are building powered machines, Varidrives will greatly increase their sales appeal and improve appearance.

Sizes — 1/4 to 50 h.p.

Illustrated Bulletin gives full details.



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Victory for TvA

Even stubborn Earle C. Anthony finally agreed to sit down with the union negotiators, but early this week the pickets were still parading in front of his station KFI-TV. The owners of Los Angeles' other six TV stations had already peacefully squigled their signatures on contracts certifying Television Authority as their performers' sole union representative. For George Heller, 45-year-old executive secretary of TvA* the contracts marked the end of a rugged six-month organizing campaign.

By last week the A.F. of L.'s new union had triumphed over all four TV networks and every one of the big TV production centers: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles. It had also finally brought under one roof five competing performer unions: Actors' Equity, Chorus Equity, American Federation of Radio Artists, American Guild of Musical Artists, American Guild of Variety Artists.† Soon, Heller and TvA expect to mop up the eighty-odd local TV stations scattered across the U.S. Says Heller: "We're a powerful group, there's no question of that."

Remotes & Repeats. Heller could point to some fat facts & figures to justify his claim. TvA has already proved powerful enough to extract an estimated \$8,000,000 in additional yearly wages from the networks. A closely-printed, 16-page code goes exhaustively into conditions of work, hours of rehearsal, rates of pay (\$170 minimum for an hour-long show plus 22 hours of rehearsal), and such esoteric specialties as doubling, warm-ups, remotes, live repeats and after-shows. Heller is particularly proud of a clause which guarantees all performers their full original fee if a kinescope of a show is ever re-used on the air.

He defends his high pay scale because "this isn't radio, where someone puts a script in your hand a few hours before air time." On television, says Heller, "a performer's life is decapitated. Most of them can't do more than one show a week, because of rehearsal conflicts. We've set a salary bottom below which no one can go."

You Sit & Sit. Although TV executives admit that ex-Actor Heller (a minor part in *You Can't Take It With You*) won his union "a very tough contract," they argue that "it's possible to get a deal that's too good." Their point: the only way, now, to save money on a show is to cut down on the number of performers, especially dancers and choruses.

But most TvA members seem cheerfully willing to take their chances. Said one dancer: "Before the contract, you'd

* The "v" is lower-cased by the union in deference to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

† Still outside the fold, and appealing their case to the National Labor Relations Board: the powerful Screen Actors' Guild and Screen Extras' Guild, who insist that they should have jurisdiction over actors in movies made especially for TV.



UNIONIST HELLER
Minimum: \$170 an hour.

just sit and sit at rehearsals waiting for them to call you. Now that they have to pay for rehearsals, they really map out a show. You have to be on time, they have to be on time, and, best of all, you get out on time."

The New Shows

Mary Margaret McBride (weekdays, 2 p.m., ABC), after nearly ten years of local broadcasts, again extends her chirrupy gossip and able interviewing (of authors, politicians and entertainers) to housewives from coast to coast. The new program keeps the same old marshmallow



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Bloodless plasma...

PVP, polyvinylpyrrolidone ... is an acetylene derivative, a white odorless powder. Injected in the blood stream in solution, it has saved thousands of lives.

This blood plasma substitute has many exciting advantages... needs no blood typing, is low in cost, can be accurately controlled for uniformity, stored indefinitely without deteriorating, is more readily infused than whole blood. Its availability will make it invaluable for military and civilian emergency use.

PVP is not the equivalent of whole blood, or blood plasma... lacks the corpuscles and nutrients of natural blood. *The collection and processing of blood for plasma is still necessary, particularly for military purposes.* PVP will not be in large supply until after approval by the official agencies now evaluating it.

Developed and extensively used abroad, PVP is made in the US by General Aniline. A pilot plant built in 1947 permitted small scale manufacture, and supplied PVP for experiment and research to clinics,

hospitals and laboratories. Present production is limited but a new plant, to be built during the next year, is expected to make ample tonnage available.

This acetylene derivative appears to have other valuable properties... gives promise of detoxifying dangerous drugs to make them safe... and increase the efficiency of drugs including antibiotics, anaesthetics and others.



General Aniline, with plants at Rensselaer, N. Y. and Grasselli, N. J. is the largest US producer of high quality dyestuffs. The Ansco Division, Binghamton, N. Y. is the country's second largest supplier of cameras, photographic films, and papers. And the Ozalid Division, Johnson City, N. Y. makes Ozalid facsimile reproducing machines and sensitized papers.

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If you have a screening problem . . . *whatever it is* . . . why not make it ours?



THE HEWITT-ROBINS CAR SHAKEOUT is made in two models: Model GS, for plants unloading 15 cars or less daily, and Model HD for continuous, heavy-duty service.

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Executive Offices: 370 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

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Hewitt-Robins is participating in the management and financing of Kentucky Synthetic Rubber Corporation

and caramel formula: Mary Margaret getting the celebrities to talk, Mary Margaret talking about herself, Mary Margaret cooing ecstatically over such phenomena as Mother Love, Babies, Paths to Success. But, because the show is sponsored cooperatively, listeners will be deprived of her personal plugging of her homemade commercials. Instead, while Mary Margaret remains strangely silent, local announcers take over the selling job.

Dreamboat (Mon. 9:30 p.m., ABC) is an unsponsored newcomer with songs by Doris Drew, music by Rex Maupin's orchestra, and some insult dialogue imitating the exchanges between Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, all pasted together on a story-line about a river showboat.

Royal Playhouse (Thurs. 9:30 p.m., Du Mont) opened with a filmed TV drama admittedly "contrived" from Oscar Wilde's *The Canterville Ghost*. Not admitted on the show was another interesting contrivance: all the filmed dramas scheduled for *Royal Playhouse* have already been telecast during the past two years on NBC's successful *Fireside Theater*. Commercials: filmed blurbs for Du Mont TV sets.

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, April 20, Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

RADIO

NBC Spring Concert (Sat. 6:30 p.m., NBC). Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony.

Invitation to Learning (Sun. 11:35 a.m., CBS). Leonardo da Vinci's Notebooks.

Great Shakespearean Moments (Sun. 12:30 p.m., NBC). Recordings of Ellen Terry. Sir Henry Irving, Otis Skinner, Edward Sothen and Julia Skinner.

New York Philharmonic (Sun. 1 p.m., CBS). Alban Berg's *Wozzeck* (see Music).

Committee on the Present Danger (Sun. 9:30 p.m., Mutual). Guest: General Lucius Clay.

Hollywood Star Playhouse (Mon. 8 p.m., CBS). Barbara Stanwyck in *Father's Day*.

Bob Hope Show (Tues. 9 p.m., NBC), with Jerry Colonna, Marilyn Maxwell.

Screen Directors' Playhouse (Thurs. 10 p.m., NBC). Margaret Truman and James Stewart in *Jackpot*.

TELEVISION

Pulitzer Prize Playhouse (Fri. 9 p.m., ABC). *Rebellion in Jackson County*, with James Dunn, Valerie Bettis.

Ford Theater (Fri. 9 p.m., CBS). Margaret Sullivan in *The Touchstone*.

Mrs. Roosevelt Meets the Public (Sun. 3:30 p.m., NBC). Senators Margaret Chase Smith and Estes Kefauver.

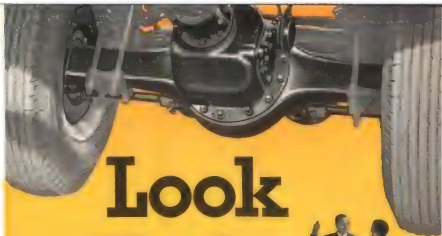
Mr. I, Magination (Sun. 6:30 p.m., CBS). *Tom Sawyer, Detective*.

Philco TV Playhouse (Sun. 9 p.m., NBC). *The Birth of the Movies*. Narrator: Lillian Gish.

Robert Montgomery Presents (Mon. 9:30 p.m., NBC). *The Bishop's Wife*, with Martha Scott.

Four Star Revue (Wed. 8 p.m., NBC). Danny Thomas.

TIME, APRIL 23, 1951



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Another Timken-Detroit

"Exclusive"—Spring-Flex Power Shift for Two-Speed Axles!

Truck drivers like Timken-Detroit Axles, too! New Timken-Detroit improvements help them do an easier, safer, better job of driving!

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by EBERHARD FABER

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RELIGION

Mao as Moses

The Chinese Communist government has brought the Ten Commandments up to date. Last week the Vatican's semi-official newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, published a new Decalogue, said to be the first step in a new "Chinese" theology developed for Chinese Roman Catholics by the brain trust of Communist Leader Mao Tse-tung.

- I—Thou shalt practice faith, hope & charity.
- II—Thou shalt believe in God.
- III—Thou shalt observe His commandments.
- IV—Thou shalt suppress all forms of despotism and feudalism.
- V—Thou shalt support the God-sent popular democracy (of Mao Tse-tung).
- VI—Thou shalt go to a school of the masses.
- VII—Thou shalt obey the directives of thy organizations.
- VIII—Long live St. John Bosco (19th Century founder of the Salesian order for the care and teaching of children)!
- IX—Long live St. Luigi Gonzaga (16th Century Jesuit who died caring for plague victims)!
- X—Long live the Universal Catholic Church!

Common Courtesy

Last week, for the fifth time in the 400 years since Henry VIII broke with Rome, a top member of the British royal family paid an official courtesy call on the Pope.^{*} Princess Elizabeth, with her husband the Duke of Edinburgh, had a 25-minute audience with Pius XII at the start of a two-week vacation in Italy.

Back home in Britain there were some Protestant grumbles, but the Church of England took an unruffled official view. Said a spokesman for the church of which Elizabeth will some day be titular head: "The princess is in Rome as a private individual and can visit whom she likes. For her to see the Pope is a matter of common courtesy. After all, he's a Christian leader—why shouldn't she call on him? There may be a difference of opinion between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, but there's certainly no enmity whatever."

Protestant Half-Century

It is the vocation of Chicago's Paul Hutchinson to follow and analyze the course of U.S. Protestantism. Longtime journalist, ordained minister and author (*The New Leviathan*), he is editor of the *Christian Century*, has been a member of the *Century's* staff for over 26 years. In the current issue of the quarterly *Religion in Life*, 60-year-old Methodist Hutchin-

son takes a sharp look at the course of U.S. Protestantism during the past half-century. What he finds may point to the future as significantly as it does to the past.

Hutchinson first notes a loss of Protestant influence on American life, and connects it with the fact that the country has become urbanized and industrialized. "In most centers of population today, the 'strong' Protestant churches are typically in the suburbs, where they have about the same influence on the city's morals as the commuter has on its politics." Meanwhile, as the cities have come to sway the life of the rest of the country, the Roman Catholic Church has grown rapidly in influence. "One might almost write the story



Frank Henderson

EDITOR HUTCHINSON

He wants more sermons on John 3:16.

of that communion during the half-century in terms of the transformation of its state of mind from that of a minority to that of a majority church."

Editor Hutchinson sees another reason for the decline of Protestant influence in "the failure of certain church-sponsored reforms to produce the social miracles promised. This has been the period, it must be remembered, of the rise and fall of the Eighteenth Amendment. Even women's rights, secured largely with church help, have brought no striking improvement in public morality."

The Evil I Do. A second trend of the 20th Century has been toward greater formality in Protestant worship. "Churchmanship" is no longer a monopoly of Episcopalians and Lutherans. Stately liturgy has grown commonplace in communions which, five decades ago, were vigorous in their opposition to anything which smacked of "Romish" tendencies. I worship in a Methodist church where the service today opens with the entrance of an ac-

* The others: King Edward VII in 1903, the Duke of Windsor (as Prince of Wales) in 1918, King George V and Queen Mary in 1923, Princess Margaret in 1949.

lyte to light the altar candles and close when he reappears to snuff them. There is a Unitarian church in Chicago in which a sanctuary light burns constantly . . ."

Hutchinson finds a similar tendency in church architecture. "Such congregations as have not pulled down their auditoriums (the word is used advisedly) of the Grover Cleveland period to make way for Gothic structures have often felt compelled at least to remodel the chancel so that lectern balances pulpit."

The word that issues from that pulpit has changed drastically, too. Except in the South, evangelical fervor is on the discard in most of the "leading" Protestant denominations. Methodist Hutchinson is not happy about what has replaced it: "A kind of preaching which, at its best, is in direct descent from the ethical insights of the Old Testament prophets, but which too often is diluted from that into something perilously akin to that careful moralism against which the Evangelical Revival revolted."

In some pulpits, thanks to the 20th Century's fresh experiences of war and human depravity, there has developed a new emphasis on "man's innate sinfulness, his inability to escape from the dilemma of doing evil when he would do good." Hutchinson is impressed by the spiritual concern of this "neo-orthodoxy" and the truth of many of its insights. "Yet one wonders how long the Protestant pulpit can hold the attention of contemporary man in his appalling predicament, if it continues to preach only on *Romans 7:19*,* and never gets beyond that to at least an occasional sermon on *John 3:16*† or the parable of the Prodigal Son."

An Increasing Hunger. At the turn of the century, U.S. Protestantism was surgingly enthusiastic about the great crusade of foreign missions. "Huge congregations thrilled to the singing of such hymns as:

*From all the dark places
Of earth's heathen races,
O see how the thick shadows fly!*

Facing great maps, on which the world was shown as a mottled pattern in black and white, those who were sure they lived in the white spots acknowledged their responsibility to see that the black spots were turned white."

What has happened to the missionary enthusiasm with which the century opened? Hutchinson believes that the study of comparative religions, now standard "in practically all theological seminaries and most church colleges," has played a big part in forcing the old black-and-white maps of the world into storage. Moreover, "the revelation of the paganism, the brutality, the downright wickedness of the 'Christian' West has undermined the confidence essential to missionary success." And the end of colonialism

* "For the good that I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do."

† "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life."



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NEW INDUSTRY CHOSE
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"ACCESSIBLE ISOLATION"

. . . for investments of \$104,000,000*
in new plants, and millions more were
invested in the expansion of existing
facilities.

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The major markets of the world are
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offering the benefits of isolation with-
out sacrificing any of the factors es-
sential to industrial prosperity.

*According to an official, incomplete survey.

SO NEAR *to major markets . . .*

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the State that offers you
"Relative Isolation With
Maximum Accessibility
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dress Room T-3, Divi-
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Industry, Dept. of Con-
servation and Develop-
ment, Raleigh, North
Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA

WHERE
INDUSTRIES PROSPER



has vastly altered the conditions under which the missionary must work.

Most important single development of the half-century, Hutchinson finds, has been the ecumenical movement, and he looks beyond the formation of the World Council and National Council of Churches to the growth of organic union between the divided denominations of Protestantism.

The problems which the churches are facing are momentous ones. Hutchinson cites "the growing power of organized labor and the difficulty which a predominantly middle-class Protestantism is experiencing in coming to terms with it." He notes the growing importance of the racial issue and the challenge of war. But he finds "the real promise for the churches as the second half of the century opens [lies] in the assurance, coming from too many quarters to be shrugged off, of a spiritual hunger felt by increasing numbers of all sorts and conditions of men."



ARCHDEACON GILL
The request came from God.

The Chief

Stephen Romney Maurice Gill, 65, is a third-generation missionary, has worked in New Guinea since he was ordained a deacon 42 years ago in the Church of England. In 1938 he became the Archdeacon of Mamba.

For a salary of about £25 a year (and with an old sewing machine to help make his clothes), Archdeacon Gill has been the Christian servant and leader of about 4,000 people in an area a little larger than Connecticut. In addition to his liturgical duties he has assisted at childbirths, performed operations, pulled teeth, built a church, a school, furniture work shops, a lighting plant and a wharf. When the Japanese blitzed his mission during World War II, his devoted people carried him off to the mountains, reverently hauled along his old typewriter so he could finish his translation of the Book of Common

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Burroughs

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Well, why glass? Or, more specifically, why Fiberglas® Insulation? First, because a one-inch thickness of Fiberglas puts a lot of comfort in an airplane. Second, because engine vibration can't shake it down, and even tropical humidity can't make it rot. No wonder Fiberglas Insulations are standard in all military and commercial aircraft and numerous "home front" products as well.

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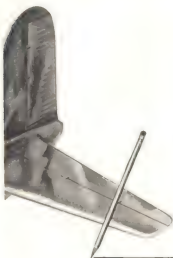
that tends to fluff up and become *more* efficient under vibration? One that is also noncombustible, immune to age and rot, moisture resistant and very light in weight?

A wide variety of Fiberglas Insulations are available to meet all these specifications. And they come in forms ranging from a woolly blanket as soft as the one on your bed, to a dimensionally stable board on which you can pour a gypsum roof.

If these facts start an idea stirring, let's see if, together, we can work out something worth-while. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, 1404 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo 1, Ohio.

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Write your
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With Fiberglas materials, either alone or in combination with other materials, you can have almost any combination of the following properties that your imagination can see a profit in.

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Heat or Cold . . . Sound
Dirt . . . Electricity

RESISTANCE TO . . .

Moisture . . . Corrosion . . . Aging

NONCOMBUSTIBILITY

LIGHT WEIGHT

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY

RESILIENCY

IMPACT STRENGTH

TENSILE STRENGTH

EASE OF APPLICATION



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Prayer into the native (Wedauan) tongue.

Back in England last month for medical treatment, ailing Archdeacon Gill heard from his people. Their chief had suddenly died; equally troubling, they feared that their Archdeacon might not be coming back. "Oh my dear Father Romney Gill," they wrote. "This request is not from us the Manau boys merely, but it is from God we are speaking. You landed a long time ago on our shore, you brought to us the news of our Lord Jesus, and our fathers rose up and loved you and you loved our fathers . . . Now seeing your sickness our hearts are very troubled. . . But what does the doctor say? Listening to him, will you return or will you not return?"

He would return, he replied, and promptly set off for New Guinea. Last week, the *Church Times* had news to announce about Archdeacon Gill. Stephen Romney Maurice Gill was back at his post, and his parishioners, in their joy, had elected him chief of the tribe. "No white man," said the *Times*, "has ever before been so honored."

Practical Presbyterian

Not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.

—Matt. 7:21

This is the favorite text of the Rev. Stanley Frederick George, and some of the members of his First Presbyterian Church of San Bernardino, Calif. have wished on occasion that he didn't put quite so much emphasis on doing. But last week Pastor George was riding high: between him and the Kefauver committee, "San Berdoo's" bawdyhouses and poker parlors were facing an indeterminate period of hard times.

Pimps, Whores & Gamblers. Bulky, boyish-looking Stanley George, 43, has a predilection for doing what his parishioners fondly call "riding the high horse." A few months after his arrival in San Bernardino in 1945, his round denunciations of school-board bickering pushed through the first school-board reform in years. Later, when a Navy veteran ran amuck and raped a minor, George defended him in court as his pastor, though no local attorney would take the case for less than \$5,000, and won him probation. When the city council seemed about to kill a federal housing scheme in deference to real-estate interests, Pastor George, a realtor's son himself, blew his Presbyterian top at a council session and forced them to back down.

But he has ridden his highest horse of all against the booming business of San Berdoo's red-light district. Once, George climbed into his pulpit to cite the names and records of the big shots in a gambling, bookmaking and prostitution enterprise that, according to a 1948-49 grand-jury report, grossed \$2,000,000 a year in the county. Time after time he has jolted proper Presbyterians with his spade-calling sermons about pimps, whores and gamblers. Then, three weeks ago, he got the chance he had been waiting for.

An Army veteran who had dropped \$557

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yet my mouth feels
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"I keep my false teeth clean and odor-free with Polident. When my plate feels clean and fresh and cool from a Polident bath, I'm safe from Denture Breath." Mr. A. G. R., New Milford, Pa.

You know what Mr. R. means—it's a wonderful feeling to know that you're not offending friends with Denture Breath. And it's great when your plates feel clean and cool and fresh—from their Polident bath.

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Soak plate or bridge daily—fifteen minutes or more—in a fresh, cleansing solution of Polident and water.



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THAN ANY OTHER DENTURE CLEANSER



This PANTHER has sharper claws!

Latest modification of the GRUMMAN PANTHER, the F9F-5, is more powerful, aerodynamically cleaner, faster, and reaches higher altitudes than its predecessors. First jet aircraft used by the Navy in combat, the PANTHER is currently flown from carrier bases by Navy pilots and from Korean airfields and fighter strips by pilots of the Marine Corps.

GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION
BETHPAGE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK
Contractors to the Armed Forces

in a poker parlor came to the pastor with his tale of woe. George followed his directions ("Turn right at the top of the stairs, seventh door along the corridor on the right") and barged into a thriving dive just above the town's Bible Book Store.

"Beliefs Imply Action." It took Pastor George two days to get the police to do anything about it. When a police captain was finally assigned to investigate the place, and found gambling going on, he promptly left to get help. But George blocked the exit with his 205-lb. frame and nobody even tried to escape. Next morning, the exploit made the headlines, and letters began to pour in supporting his one-man crusade. For a week he patrolled the gambling and red-light belts each night, but the underworld seemed to have gone out of business.

Pastor George next turned his attention to the "respectable" poker tables at the



Low Barrett—San Bernardino Sun-Telegram

PASTOR GEORGE

Turn right at the top of the stairs."

Elks Club, where many of his own parishioners often sat down for a "friendly game." Said he: "Gambling is the same unlawful practice on the 300 and 400 block [where the Elks and Eagles clubs are located] as it is in the 500 block [where a raid had taken place]." Last week he took the police to raid the Elks, resped a barrage of threats and anonymous phone calls (sample: "Is this the sewage company?").

But next day San Bernardino's electors turned out to give Pastor George a rousing vote of confidence. Angered by the disclosures of the Kefauver committee and roused by George's own colorful blend of preaching and practice, they spring-cleaned the local administration in the city elections. Said Presbyterian George, as things began to simmer down again:

"I'm as orthodox as they make 'em in theology . . . I trust that all my work is Christ-guided and Christ-centered . . . But I am convinced that beliefs imply action. I am more practical than contemplative."



The problem:

60% more cotton

...and the

PENNSALT CHEMICAL answer

Our Government asked growers to raise 60% more cotton this year. They replied, "Yes, but where will we get the additional insecticides?"

This was a good question, for the newer organic insecticides commonly used in the cotton fields were scarce. Something *had* to be done!

Pennsalt looked for a way to make the supply of scarce insecticides go further. Calcium Arsenate, a widely used control agent, was considered. However, although plentiful, it had two drawbacks. It was neither completely effective by itself, nor would it mix well chemically with the more powerful, scarce organics.

Pennsalt solved this problem with a special, neutral grade of Calcium Arsenate that *would* "marry" with the scarce organic insecticides—thus extending the supply of *effective* insecticides for the protection of a 60% larger cotton crop.

Production-boosting, cost-lowering "answers" like this are frequent at Pennsalt. Pennsalt Chemicals are solving problems in nearly every major industry... in agriculture... and in departments of Public Health. Perhaps they can help to answer *your* problem. Specific inquiries are invited. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., 1003 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.



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serving
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AIDS TO INDUSTRY PROGRAM

PROGRESSIVE CHEMISTRY FOR OVER A CENTURY

TIME, APRIL 23, 1951

A bulletin presenting the complete Pennsalt Cotton Insecticide has just been published. Mail the coupon if you'd like a copy.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,
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Address

COMPANY TITLE

They're here! **MORE POWERFUL than ever!**



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"Job-Rated"
TRUCKS

The trucks that do the most for you!

Here's what's NEW about power
You get more horsepower than ever in the new Dodge "Job-Rated" Trucks! Eight efficient engines—94 to 154 horsepower—with power increases up to 20%! You get the right power for your job with top economy. Yet these new trucks are priced with the lowest!

Here's what's NEW about ease of handling . . . You can turn these new trucks in a smaller circle. Handling is easier because of new worm-and-roller steering gears and more convenient steering wheel angle—plus cross-steering, wide front tread, and short wheelbase.

Here's what's NEW about styling
Distinctive new lines, massive new grille, new two-tone cab trim, and new appointments make these the best-dressed trucks on the road! Lower hood lines make it easier to see more of the road ahead. More comfortable, redesigned seats, too!

Here's what's NEW about safety
Never before such smooth, quiet truck brake action—thanks to new molded, tapered Cyclebond brake linings on 1½-ton models and up, except air brake models. Improved hand brake operates independently of service brakes. "Pilot-House" cabs offer extra visibility.

More than 50 brand-new features . . . including:

NEW! MORE ECONOMICAL PERFORMANCE with higher compression ratio on models through 1 ton.

NEW! SMOOTHER RIDE with new, "Oriflow" shock absorbers—standard on ½, ¾, and 1-ton models.

NEW! EASIER BAD-WEATHER STARTING with new moistureproof ignition and high-torque starting motor.

NEW! EASIER LOADING with lower ground-to-floor height—on all models through two tons.

NEW! TWIN CARBURETION AND EXHAUST SYSTEM for more power with economy—available on all high-tonnage models.

PLUS THIS EXCLUSIVE! Gyrol Fluid Drive available on ½, ¾, and 1-ton models.

See your Dodge Dealer today for

A TRUCK THAT FITS YOUR JOB . . . A DODGE *"Job-Rated"* TRUCK

BUSINESS & FINANCE

WALL STREET

Breakthrough

For more than a month, Wall Street's bulls & bears have been casting their horoscopes to see which way the stock market was headed. After hitting its bull-market high of 255.71 on the Dow-Jones industrial average in February, the market sagged off to a low of 243.95 in mid-March. But when jubilant bears began looking for the kill the market, contrarily, rose.

Last week the news of MacArthur's dismissal jolted the market, but only temporarily. Next day it jumped up again. Reasons for optimism: the U.S. Treasury is still running a surplus, and there is no

Was the aircraft industry falling down on the job? The planemakers and the Pentagon did not think so. The answer, said one Midwest manufacturer last week, was that Harry Truman had "shot off his face on something he didn't know anything about."

Gamble on 1953. Actually, there had never been any plans to expand production fivefold this year. The Defense Department, gambling that Russia will not be ready to attack until 1953, concentrated on getting the plane manufacturers to expand their plants and get ready for a big jump in production if needed in two years. For example, Northrop Aircraft, loaded with a \$300 million backlog chiefly to produce the Air Force's Scorpion F-89

can be substituted for time." At best, United and other engine makers can triple their production this year—and the airframe makers are hitched to that schedule. Fairchild is making only eight of its cargo-carrying C-119 "Flying Boxcars" a month, could produce 20 if it could get engines. Boeing is sitting on part of its billion-dollar backlog, waiting for Pratt & Whitney engines for its B-50 medium bomber.

Nevertheless, most aircraft makers are up to the schedules set by the Defense Department. The planned production curve climbs slowly to a peak of 15,000-18,000 planes in 1953, then levels off to a yearly rate of 9,000 to 11,000. So much new capacity will have been built by that



F-86 SABRES COMING OFF THE ASSEMBLY LINE
"No miracle can be substituted for time."

immediate prospect of bigger corporate taxes. With civilian production high despite the arms program, profits are still impressive.

In three days the stock market squared more than six points. At week's end it broke through February's old peak and set a new bull-market high of 256.18.

ARMAMENT

Enough Reports?

In his report to the nation last Dec. 15, President Truman predicted: "Within a year, we will be turning out planes at five times the present rate of production." By last week, four months later, planemakers were nowhere near meeting Harry Truman's happy schedule.

Production was estimated at a mere 315 planes a month, compared to 265 at the time of Truman's speech. By the end of this year, at the present rate of increase, output will be 500 a month, less than double last December's output. Production for all of 1951 probably will not reach 5,000 planes, compared to 26,277 in the year of Pearl Harbor and to 96,318 in 1944.

all-weather interceptor, had rearranged its plant "to create more efficient flow lines," had thus channeled men and materials away from current production. In Santa Monica, Douglas Aircraft plucked skilled supervisors from its assembly lines, shipped them and a batch of machine tools to Tulsa as the nucleus of a new production staff for the six-jet Boeing B-47V bomber. And instead of "freezing" their designs for mass production, most manufacturers were slowing down production from time to time, retooling for improved models.

Even the 670-m.p.h. F-86 Sabre, now spearheading the air fight against Russian-built MIG-15s in Korea, has been held back from mass production while North American Aviation improves the plane. North American has put three distinct models of the Sabre in production.

Bottlenecks Ahead. Air-frame production cannot be stepped up until the bottleneck is broken in electronic equipment and engines. Last week, United Aircraft Corp. was spreading out over 1,000,000 square feet of extra floor space to expand engine production. But President H. M. Horner warned: "There is no miracle that

time that the U.S. will be able to turn out 50,000 planes a year, if war comes in 1953. But if war comes before then, the planemakers will not be able to give the U.S. the planes it needs, even to make good on the President's forecast.

RAW MATERIALS

Enter CMP

After weeks of crying wolf, Manly Fleischmann, boss of the National Production Authority, last week trotted out his Controlled Materials Plan. Its howl seemed to be worse than its bite. Starting July 1, CMP will tightly control all steel, copper and aluminum in defense production, thus put an end to the tangle of stopgap priorities NPA has used up to now. But civilian producers will be untouched by CMP under the present plan. They will be left to scramble for the metals that are left over, but whether the metals will be the bulk—or only a small part—of the supply is still up in the air.

Beginning May 1 and every three months from then on, said Fleischmann, defense producers will have to tell NPA in advance exactly how much steel, copper

When prices go up -

What can you do to protect your money?

Dollars you simply set aside won't buy as much. That's sure. Dollars invested in selected common stocks are much more likely to keep their purchasing power.

Why?

Because when prices of food and clothing and everything else you use go up, prices of common stocks usually rise too. A perfect "inflation hedge"?

Of course not. There's no such thing.

But we don't know a better one, particularly for the man who can ignore short-term swings and keep his eye fixed on the long-term trend.

If you'd like to know more about how you can protect your money against rising prices . . . or if you would like your present security holdings reviewed in the light of today's conditions . . . just come in, phone, or write—

Department S-11

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and aluminum will be needed in the next quarter. The Defense Production Administration* will make sure that the manufacturers will get what they need for defense by earmarking the metals for them. Instead of priorities, which were merely "hunting licenses" for scarce materials, manufacturers will get what Fleischmann calls "cashier's checks" to draw the metal they need from the set-aside supply. The present cuts in steel, zinc, copper, etc. for civilian producers (*TIME*, March 5) will be continued, may even be deepened when CMP is in effect.

NPA Administrator Fleischmann knows as well as anyone that thus far CMP is little more than a plan on paper. It is far from the tight, overall CMP of World War II, since no one has yet decided exactly how much metal will be siphoned away from civilian production for defense. Said Fleischmann: "The really tough decisions have not been made yet."

AVIATION

Trouble for Northwest

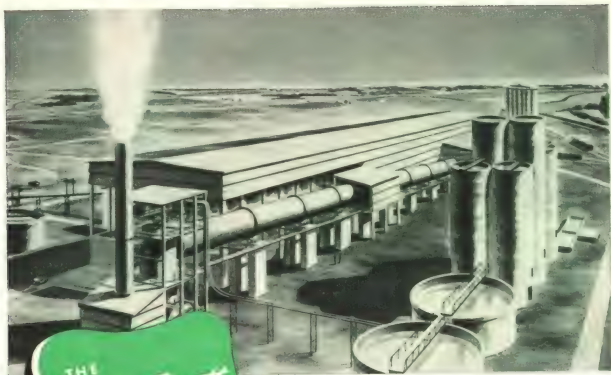
In the past four years, Northwest Airlines has been plagued by accidents with its 36-passenger Martin 202s. During 1950, when three 202s crashed (and a DC-4 plunged into Lake Michigan, killing 55 passengers), Northwest's fatalities were more than those of all other scheduled U.S. airlines combined. After the fifth crash of a two-engine Martin 202 early this year (seven killed), Northwest had a palace revolt: its pilots refused to fly the 202s. With that, Northwest grounded its Martins—20 in all.

Then Northwest took an even more drastic step. It put half of its 202s up for sale, at \$350,000 each (replacement cost, \$450,000). Last week it was still looking for takers.

Northwest's trouble with the 202s began in 1948 when a wing, said Northwest, "tore off in flight." Northwest grounded the planes to strengthen the wings, and filed a still unsettled \$750,000 suit against Martin charging delivery of defective planes (*TIME*, April 25, 1949). When the Civil Aeronautics Board investigated the 1950 crashes, it found nothing structurally wrong with the planes. But after the crash last January, the Civil Aeronautics Administration recommended 63 modifications in each 202 (cost per plane, \$15,000). It did not think the modifications serious enough to ground the planes at the time; but CAB said it would continue investigations, to see if it could fix the blame on the planes, the pilots, or poor maintenance.

Northwest's own grounding of the 202s comes at a particularly tough time for the airline. It went heavily into debt to expand in the last five years, and this year hoped to cash in. It has cut its long-term loans down from \$21 million to \$16.1 million in the last year, and cut its losses in the first two months this year to \$1,150,000—or \$1,387,673 less than during the same period in 1950. With its 202s idle,

* Whose chief, 58-year-old William H. Harrison, resigned last week because of ill health.



Marquette Cement Company plant now under construction in Rankin County, near Brandon, Mississippi—another United Gas industrial customer.

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...where Industry gets **IN PRODUCTION—FASTER!**

American industry is again being called upon to arm the free world. Every minute counts in this world-wide test of private enterprise against statism. That's one reason why more and more new plants are being located in the Gulf South, where vast reserves of men and materials, plus a mild, year-round working climate, help industries to get in production—faster!

Production-minded industrialists recognize the advantages offered in the Gulf South. By the end of 1950 they had announced plans, according to Engineer-

ing News-Record, to invest more than a billion dollars in new industrial plants in the area served by our company. *That's more than all the industrial construction in the New England and Middle Atlantic States since V-J Day.*

Our share in this huge expansion program is to assure Gulf South industry a continuing supply of dependable, low-cost natural gas fuel. If fuel is a problem in your operations, communicate with our Industrial Development Director, P. O. Box 1407, Shreveport, La.

UNITED GAS

SERVING THE



Gulf South

Paper that gets around



Tea for two—and it is true that few packaging materials can resist odor "pass-through" so well as Glassine. That's why this good paper is so often used to guard the delicate aroma of tea against foreign odors that lurk everywhere.



Tailor-Made! . . . One of the great merits of Rhinelander G & G® papers is the variety of qualities that can be built into them. It is routine with us to "build" a grade of paper to meet a customer's precise needs, often doing a job that paper previously could not handle.



Part Little Accordion-Plouted baking cups of Rhinelander Glassine bring many a tasty, baker's product into your home. They appeal to both eye and appetite and provide convenience with cleanliness. Mighty useful, mind you, in your own home baking.

*Glassine and Greaseproof—the functional papers that do so many tough jobs well.



Northwest has only 28 planes left (DC-4s and Stratocruisers). Customers are already kicking over the cut in service, and asking for help from other lines.

Said the Yakima (Wash.) *Herald*: "If there is to be an indefinite extension of Northwest's shrunken schedule here, we think United Airlines should be allowed to provide some interim relief."

Northwest says it hasn't lost faith in the 2025, is selling half of them simply because it needs more four-motored planes for freight and long hauls. As for the remaining ten 2025, Northwest President Croil Hunter has his mechanics modifying them to meet CAA's recommendations. When the 2025 are ready, he expects to have them in the air again.

UTILITIES

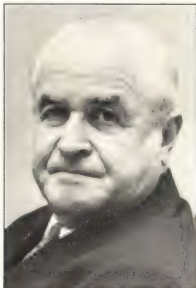
Shotgun Wedding

As boss of Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the West Coast's biggest utility, James B. Black has carried out two basic ideas. The first is that power is the farmer's best friend. The second is that P.G. & E. is the one to supply that power. In California's 400-mile-long Central Valley, Jim Black's first premise proved right. Once a desert, Central Valley has blossomed into a rich farming area, made California the biggest U.S. producer of fresh vegetables. This has been due to cheap P.G. & E. power, which enables farmers to pump water from wells all over the valley.

But on the second score, Jim Black has long had a battle on his hands. His opponent: the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation, which stepped into the valley with an irrigation plan 16 years ago and has been trying to put itself into the power business ever since. In the dog-eat-dog fight between public and private power, free-enterprising Jim Black scuffled with the bureau from coast to coast. Once when the bureau tried to sign up a small California town as a customer for its cheaper power (cheaper chiefly because the bureau paid no taxes), Black beat the plan in a public referendum. Last week Jim Black scored his biggest victory, and thereby put off the threat of competition from the bureau for at least ten years.

Power but No Glory. The fight started in 1935 (the year Black became P.G. & E.'s president), when the Bureau of Reclamation started building Shasta and Keswick dams to get water and power to irrigate the southern part of Central Valley. The first generating units were completed in 1944, yet the bureau's irrigation program won't get under way until this summer. Thus for seven years the bureau has had plenty of power but nothing to do with it.

The public power-minded bureau had a solution: start competing with P.G. & E. But before congressional committees, Black argued that the bureau would merely be duplicating lines that P.G. & E. already had. Black's solution was for P.G. & E. to buy the bureau's power at the dams and sell it to its own customers. When Congress showed no signs of providing a duplicate transmission system, the bureau finally agreed to Black's plan.



Fred Lyon—Sopho-Guillermos for Fortune
P.G. & E.'s BLACK

A victory for private power.

Second Thoughts. Then it tried to get into the power business through the backdoor. Under law, the bureau is obliged to give preference in the sale of public power to such public customers as municipalities. Therefore, the bureau asked P.G. & E. to deliver some Government power to "preference customers" on a fee basis, instead of buying it and then reselling it. Black refused, saying it would simply be turning over some of his best customers to the Government. At that, the bureau went to Congress again, asking for its own transmission lines and steam plants.

This time Congress was more receptive, and Black gave in, rather than face the competition of the bureau's cheaper power. But the bureau, still hoping for its own transmission system, agreed to supply



Time Map by V. Faght

TIME, APRIL 23, 1951

5 o'Clock Stampede



It's a commonplace scene, that mad rush of traffic. But it illustrates the need for safe, smooth, quiet stops—the kind that's sure, with RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN BRAKE LINING. What is more important now that spring tune-up time is here and thoughts turn once more to the open road?

To furnish the STOP-AND-GO required by today's cars, trucks and buses, most manufacturers, repairmen and dealers rely on Raybestos-Manhattan, the world's leading supplier of brakelinings, clutch facings, and engineered automatic transmission parts. Under today's driving conditions, all automotive vehicles need the kind of STOP-AND-GO

that R/M provides in its superior quality, complete line of friction and rubber products.

But R/M's specialized rubber and asbestos production is by no means limited to the automotive field. Almost every industry, indeed almost every individual, is served by something Raybestos-Manhattan makes in its four great plants and laboratories. R/M versatility of products includes industrial belting and hose, abrasive wheels, asbestos textiles, mechanical packings. For any industrial or automotive need requiring asbestos or rubber, consult an R/M representative. Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, New Jersey.



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IS OUR BUSINESS

There is a very sound reason for the pride and confidence with which so many mothers purchase Heywood-Wakefield carriages. For the Heywood-Wakefield trademark stands for 125 years of experience in designing and building products to make life more pleasantly comfortable. Since 1826 our household furniture has been noted for styling and construction that make it comfortable to use, comfortable to live with. And today, the Heywood-Wakefield trademark on theatre, bus, and railroad seating or school furniture is a trusted symbol of all the extra comfort and extra value that come from America's richest background of furniture-building experience.



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Theatre Chairs of exclusive "Airflo" and "Encore" designs are proving that comfortable seating is a profitable investment for theatre operators.



School Furniture of light weight, sturdy tubular steel assures long, satisfactory service in meeting the needs of America's schools and colleges.



Baby Carriages bearing the familiar Heywood-Wakefield emblem have been a first choice for styling, comfort and safety for generations.



Railroad Seats like this luxurious "Sleepy Hollow" model are a revenue-building choice on a growing number of leading railroads.



Bus Seats of Heywood-Wakefield scientific design make travel more comfortable on both city service and intercity routes of leading bus companies.



Household Furniture—Modern, Old Colony and all-purpose Ashcraft designs carry on the 125-year-old Heywood-Wakefield tradition of fine styling and sound construction.

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© Heywood-Wakefield Co., 1951

P.G. & E. only day-to-day, would sign no contract. At this, even Congress got fed up, told both P.G. & E. and the bureau last year to get together on a contract.

Wary Bridegroom. Under a contract to be filed this week with the California Public Utilities Commission, the bureau agrees to let P.G. & E. wheel (*i.e.*, transmit) Government power to preference customers for ten years. In addition, P.G. & E. will still buy surplus Government power at the source (*i.e.*, Shasta and Keswick), for sale to its own customers.

While it was a victory for Jim Black and private power, the deal with the bureau is also a shotgun wedding with Congress holding the gun, and Black is wary of the marriage's success. Says he: "We can't afford to relax an instant."

GOVERNMENT

Dollar's Trials

Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer last week appeared in the U.S. court of appeals in Washington to face a charge of contempt of court, the first ever filed against a Cabinet officer. Sawyer and nine others, including federal officials, were cited for defying the court's order to return the \$68 million American President Lines to its former owner, R. Stanley Dollar (*TIME*, April 2). Warned Judge Bennett C. Clark as he handed down the contempt citation: "It seems to me somebody is about to advise Sawyer into jail . . ."

But Sawyer and the other defendants got a breather; the Washington court agreed to hold up the contempt hearing for eleven days to give U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Vinson time to decide whether the Supreme Court should consider the case again (for the fourth time). The six-year-old legal battle has still another complication. Scarcely two hours after the Washington court cited Sawyer and the others for contempt, a San Francisco federal court reached a conflicting conclusion. It ruled that the Government might hold on to the American President Lines until the case is reheard there. It looked as if it would still be a while before Stanley Dollar would know whether he would get his line back.

RETAIL TRADE

Allied Makes a Buy

"Retailing is a very simple business," says Allied Stores Corp. Chairman B. (for Benjamin) Earl Puckett. "The only problem is handling a multiplicity of details." Puckett handles details so well that he has built Allied into the biggest U.S. department store chain, with a \$437 million-a-year gross. Last week, without spooning a nickel from Allied's treasury, he made it even bigger: he completed a deal to take over 84-year-old Stern Brothers' department

* The deal: Stern's will buy up and retire 42.8% of its stock (145,332 shares), paying stockholders \$24 a share. Puckett will get 81% of the remainder (152,342 shares), from two big stockholders, Stern's President Thomas W. MacLeod and Manhattan's Manufacturers Trust Co., by trading them one share of Allied for two shares of Stern's.

Replace Your Winter-Wearry Spark Plugs with new

CHAMPIONS



BE A CHAMPION DRIVER

... New Spark Plugs now insure better performance all Summer



Old, winter-wearry spark plugs like this are gas robbers—cause sluggish, wasteful, engine operation.

New, clean, efficient spark plugs restore lost power—quickly save their cost in increased gas mileage.



As an important, everyday family utility, your car should be given regular care and inspection of vital parts. Install new Champion Spark Plugs now for maximum economy, power and dependability all Summer long!

The American people instinctively seek the best in quality, value and dependability. For more than a quarter century, Champion Spark Plugs have earned this seal of public approval—"America's Favorite."



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Listen to CHAMPION ROLL CALL...Harry Warner's fast sportscast every Friday night, over ABC network

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the finest
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GIBSON 5200

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two lamp lowered fixture

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Completely lighted by Gibson Model 5200 fixtures
DAVENPORT INSURANCE CLUBE
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The Gibson Model 5200 Highlander gives the rare combination of beauty plus high efficiency at low unit cost.

Write today for a catalogue showing this and other Gibson fixtures.

GIBSON
Manufacturing Co.

1919 PIEDMONT CIRCLE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ment store and give Allied its first outlet in Manhattan.

Stern Bros. moved uptown to its eighty-story store on Manhattan's bustling 42nd Street in 1913, thoughtfully included a carriage entrance in the rear to accommodate the Astors and the Vanderbilts who lived on nearby Fifth Avenue. Both the carriage entrance and most of the carriage trade are gone now, but Puckett thinks Stern's new middle-income customers are right for Allied. To get more customers, Puckett plans to build a string of Stern Bros. suburban stores around New York City. Grossing \$33 million last year, Stern's will be the 75th store in the chain and second largest. Largest: Boston's \$80 million-a-year Jordan Marsh Co.

No Brain-Trusters. Shrewd-eyed Earl Puckett learned to spot a good bargain from his father, a horse trader who ran a



EARL PUCKETT
For retail read detail.

120-acre farm in Wayne County, Ill. Seeing no future in farming, young Earl learned to be an accountant by mail. But he put his horse sense to good use when he became comptroller of Loeser's department store in Brooklyn in 1928. He revamped Loeser's antiquated accounting system, helped keep it on an even keel when the Wall Street crash swamped many a retail store, became its \$50,000-a-year president in 1931. Three years later, he was boss of Hahn Department Stores, a shaky nationwide 27-unit chain.

Puckett lopped \$5,000,000 in preferred stock arrears off Hahn in capital reorganization, changed its name to Allied Stores. Then he sharply reduced the authority of the central office management. "I don't want any brain-trusters for managing directors," explained Puckett. "All I want is good top sergeants." Like a good commander, he delegated authority to his store managers in the field, left them alone if they produced sales. To supply his retail army with plenty of sales ammu-

"This water cooler
made even our
accountant happy!"



"FRIGIDAIRE -and here's why!"

"We found that when you divide the dollars you pay by the years of service you get, you realize what a real bargain Frigidaire Water Coolers are!

"That's due to their long life and the fact that there are no big repair bills to up the cost. Frigidaire's Meter-Miser refrigerating unit is the simplest made — carries a 5-Year Warranty."

Sturdy, good looking Frigidaire Water Coolers come in bottle, pressure-, industrial-types. Also tank-type systems. Sizes to meet any need. Call your Frigidaire Dealer. Or write Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.



Distilled from 100% Grain Neutral Spirits — 90 Proof
Mr. Boston Distiller Inc., Boston, Massachusetts

TIME, APRIL 23, 1951

nition, Puckett built up private Allied lines in sheets, men's clothing, appliances.

Unhappiness for Sale. Sales and profits inched up, but Puckett pounded for more, opened directors' meetings with the statement, "We're lousy." When an assistant proudly announced he had found a way to cut a store's expenses by \$10,000 a year, Puckett asked him how long he had been with Allied. "Ten years," answered the underling. Puckett deflated him with: "To think you could have saved us \$100,000!" To keep sales high, says Puckett, "it is our job to make women unhappy with what they have."

Puckett's merchandising of unhappiness pushed Allied's profits from \$25,000 when he took over to \$13.7 million in 1950. Last week, as he puffed on a six-inch, 60¢ Havana cigar (he smokes 20 a day), 53-year-old Earl Puckett talked of a bigger aim. "When Hahn Department Stores was organized in 1928," said he, "they promised that it would become a \$500 million-a-year company. We aim to make good on that promise."

ADVERTISING

Cut-Rate Radio

Columbia Broadcasting System has earned a reputation for beating its competitors to the punch in snagging top talent. Last week CBS was first on another score. Beginning July 1, CBS will cut its radio advertising rates by 10% to 15% for time sold after 1 p.m. Affecting 105 stations across the nation, it was the first rate cut in radio network history. The reason, CBS President Frank Stanton explained, was that television has cut CBS's evening radio audience by 10% since last year, and advertisers have been on "a buyer's strike" against radio. Said he: "We have gotten only one legitimate piece of new radio business since July 1950."

At the news, other radiomen whipped out their audience charts to see what they should do. Said American Broadcasting Co.: "We shall meet the competition." National Broadcasting Co., which tried to cut its own radio rates last winter but was howled down by its affiliated stations, was "studying" the move. But with the latest Nielsen report showing that CBS has nine of the top ten evening radio shows, radiomen guessed that NBC would also cut.

Stanton was able to make the radio rate cut because CBS-TV, long a dependent of the radio division, is finally earning its own way; it has been in the black since January. Last year, CBS's TV revenue equaled only 18% of its radio gross. This year, Stanton expects it to hit 50%.

TV setmakers were not feeling as cheery as Frank Stanton. Because of the continued slump in sales, layoffs and production cuts were announced last week by Radio Corp. of America, Philco Corp., Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., Emerson Radio & Phonograph Co., and Westinghouse Electric Corp. Admiral Corp. announced that unless sales pick up soon, it will have to borrow money to carry its big inventories.

This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.

New Issue

April 12, 1961

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\$100 per share

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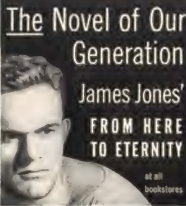
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TIME



An advertising executive picks a trend

Even if Jerry Miller had a reputation for a sixth sense in advertising, the sales manager mused, a soap company had a right to know why so much of its budget was being concentrated in one magazine.

Jerry pointed to his push-cart chart. "Family Circle's circulation has jumped over 35 percent in a little more than a year. Obviously, its editorial content has a big appeal for housewives. This growth also seems to indicate that women prefer to buy their service magazine in the chain grocery where they shop."

The sales manager softened a little. "I'll have to admit that Family Circle's 100 percent newsstand circulation is a good index of reader interest."

"The record," Jerry continued, "is pretty conclusive. A circulation guarantee of 2,100,000 last June; 2,300,000 in January; 2,600,000 this June and 3,000,000 this September. There's never been a newsstand story like it in the publishing field!"

"Are there other grocery distributed magazines?", asked the sales manager.

"Yes. Family Circle just happens to be the pioneer and, incidentally, the leader in pages of food advertising among all monthly magazines. Combined, these

grocery magazines give us an audience of nearly 10 million housewives who buy over 40% of the country's food for home consumption. And they all shop in stores where your products are sold!"

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Family Circle costs only 5¢, yet averages over 140 pages an issue. No wonder housewives say "so much magazine for a nickel." No wonder they read it cover to cover and never seem to lose it in their magazine rack! Family Circle—best place to advertise any product used in and around the home.

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center of
things
in...



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MILESTONES

Married. Barbara Bel Geddes, 28, recently divorced Broadway star (*The Moon Is Blue*); and Windsor Lewis, 30, stage director; both for the second time; in Wooddale, Del.

Married. Henry J. Kaiser, 68, steel, auto and shipbuilding tycoon; and Alyce Pencovic Chester, 34, nurse-companion to his first wife until her death a month ago, an officer in Kaiser's Permanente Foundation, which operates ten charity hospitals; both for the second time; in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Died. Mrs. James Joyce (Nora Barnacle), 65, longtime confidante and literary midwife to her famed author husband; of a heart attack; in Zurich, Switzerland, where Joyce died ten years ago. A practical woman, she helped him settle down and get his work done, sighed after reading *Ulysses*: "I guess the man's a genius, but what a dirty mind he has, surely!" After he reached success and died, she long endured a genteel poverty, unwilling to live in England, unable to get more than a fraction of his royalties out of the country.

Died. Samuel Rufus Rosoff, 68, rags-to-riches construction tycoon (\$50 million worth of Manhattan subways); after an operation for an intestinal ailment; in Baltimore. In 1894, at the age of twelve, he worked his way to New York from Russia, worked his way to the top with some powerful boosts from friendly Democratic politicians, became a millionaire playboy and philanthropist. Something of a bulldozer himself, he boasted that he got ahead through brawn, not brains: "What the hell, I can always hire college graduates to do the pencil-and-paper work."

Died. Ernest Bevin, 70, Lord Privy Seal in the British cabinet, before that for 5½ years Britain's Foreign Secretary; of a heart attack; in London (see *FOREIGN NEWS*).

Died. Henry DeVere Stacpoole, 88, who gave up medical practice because he "would rather write fiction on a crust than have the best practice in Harley Street," eventually turned out some 50 novels, for 30 years was one of the most popular purveyors of old-fashioned romance (*The Blue Lagoon*; *An American at Oxford*); on the Isle of Wight, where he had settled down after leaving his native Dublin.

Died. Vilhelm Bjerknes, 89, Norway's "father of modern meteorology," whose weather "fronts" greatly increased the accuracy of weather forecasts; in Oslo, Norway. Bjerknes' pioneering shifted emphasis from ground observations to the upper air, explained weather change by the interaction of polar and tropical "air masses." His system was gradually adopted by the U.S. Weather Bureau in the early '30s.

Revitalizing...

"AIR LIFT: U.S.A."!

BACK IN WORLD WAR II, American Industry badly needed a better "air lift." We had the finest airlines and the best airplanes in the World *but*... there was no service that took full advantage of their tremendous potential.

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that does
HALF a job



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**Cool AND
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... automatically

Cooling isn't enough. To be completely effective, an air conditioner must also de-humidify. The unit that isn't equipped to do both jobs—and do them right—won't give you hot-weather comfort. Typhoon air conditioning units are engineered to eliminate excess moisture as well as high temperature.

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dealer's name



TYPHOON AIR CONDITIONING CO., Inc.
Dept. TB, 734 Union Street, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.

CINEMA

The Adventurer

The man on the witness stand looked like anything but the popular conception of a Communist, and his story made him an even unlikely candidate for the role. Big, blond Sterling Hayden had quit school when he was 15, became a fisherman off Newfoundland, a sailor in the Caribbean, the master of a sailing schooner by the time he was 21. He had wound up in Hollywood as the untamed adventurer of half a dozen films, was briefly married to Actress Madeleine Carroll and dropped everything in 1941 to help out in the war. But before the House Un-American Activities Committee last week, Actor Hayden forthrightly admitted that he had indeed fallen for the party line.

It had begun, he said, when he was a Marine officer attached to OSS, smuggling arms to Tito's Communists in their guerrilla war against the Nazis. He was "tremendously impressed, deeply affected, by the work the Partisans were doing. I became all steamed up. . . . There was something churning around in me, and I decided 'to go into this political thing and try to do something to make conditions better in the world.'" In June 1946, he joined the Communist Party.

Disillusioned Neophyte. For the next six months Hayden was a dutiful Communist neophyte, attending meetings of his cell, paying regular dues (\$1.75 to \$2 a month). But disillusion soon began to set in. Said Hayden: "They think they have the key to everything by some occult power—and that they know what is best for everybody. . . . When I learned this, I got out."

Witness Hayden was unable to name many of his cellmates. Most of them he knew only by their first names and most of them were obscure writers and back-lot workers. The whole affair, said Hayden, now seemed "the stupidest, most ignorant thing I've ever done. Believe me, it's a load off my chest."

Red Catalogue. With that, Actor Hayden went back to work on his latest picture, *Skid Row*, and the committee turned to some less cooperative witnesses. Actor Will Geer, one of the Jeter Lester of *Tobacco Road*, strode nonchalantly to the stand and amiably refused to answer any questions about Communist membership: "This is an emotional and hysterical question. I stand on the rights of the Fifth Amendment." Less pleasantly, three minor Hollywood writers also defied the committee.

But before the week was out, they heard one more witness who provided a whole catalogue of Hollywood Reds and ex-Reds. Like Actor Hayden, Writer Richard Collins had broken with the party and saw no reason to "go to jail for a year, for guys I don't even like any more." Among them: Novelist Budd Schulberg, who, he said, quit the party in a huff after the Reds tore into his *What Makes Sammy*



EX-COMMUNIST HAYDEN

"The stupidest, most ignorant thing . . ."

Run? Producer Robert (All the King's Men) Rossen, a score of other lesser Hollywood citizens.

Hollywood, concluded Witness Collins, provided the Communists with an ideal concentration of "frustrated or partially frustrated artists." With a long list of glamorous names still to be heard from, there was no longer much doubt of that.

New Picture

Father's Little Dividend (M-G-M) repeats the formula of last year's highly successful *Father of the Bride*, with the same principals, scripters and director. Unlike most sequels, it should also repeat the original's success.

Spencer Tracy again plays the suburban paterfamilias who is reluctantly but irresistibly swept past a domestic milestone on a floodtide of warm comedy. This time, just when springtime is making him chipper enough to pinch his wife (Joan Bennett) from ambush, Tracy learns that his daughter (Elizabeth Taylor) will soon make a granddaddy of him.

Tracy's wife and his daughter's in-laws (Billie Burke and Moroni Olson) begin jockeying to get their loving hands on the expected child. Tracy himself is drawn into the contest as they compete with offers of house space, gifts, suggested names. He suffers other pangs: the fright of finding his daughter a back-to-nature devotee of childbirth-without-fear; the nuisance of patching up her jealous spat with her husband (Don Taylor) the strain of rushing to the hospital for a false alarm. His grandson completes the torment by taking a special dislike to him.

The picture's comic coloring of its familiar incidents sometimes comes close to falsifying them. But a skillful script, Vincente Minelli's brisk direction and another



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topnotch Tracy performance keep the humanity and the fun intact. Admirers of *Father of the Bride* will not be let down: all they have to fear now is that M-G-M will be tempted to go on working its father lode until the ore thins out.

The Brave Bullfighters

Hollywood rarely approaches bullfighting on its own terms. Most Americans do not understand the spectacle, and the Production Code's taboo on scenes of cruelty to animals makes it a difficult subject to film. This week two new bullfighting movies entered the ring:

The Brave Bulls (Columbia) is Producer-Director Robert (All the King's Men) Rossen's ambitious attempt to put Tom Lea's bestselling 1949 novel on the screen. Visually, the picture is thick with the hot, dusty atmosphere of the bull ring and the Mexican locale in which it flourishes. But beneath its colorful surface, the film is dramatically weak and confused.

While faithfully retelling the story of a matador (Mel Ferrer) who loses his nerve and gets it back again, Producer Rossen upsets the book's delicate balance between the tawdriness and nobility of bullfighting. He succeeds best, if at undue length, in picturing the bull ring much as he showed the prize ring in *Body and Soul*—as a commercialized racket that feeds its parasites, thrills its fickle crowds and lacerates its heroes in body and spirit. Despite some lip service in dialogue and commentary, he fails to do justice to bullfighting as an art, a code of honor, a yardstick and symbol of courage.

This failure becomes crucial at the story's climax, when the jittery matador, scorned by the crowd, betrayed by his manager (Anthony Quinn) and his girl (Miroslava), suddenly sheds his fear and calmly faces death. Coming after the defeated, bitter tone of the picture up to that point, and without Novelist Lea's introspective motivation or an adequate dramatic substitute, the climactic scene seems arbitrary and pointless.

Like the script, Actor Ferrer* never gets inside the character, and Mexico's Actress Miroslava, a blonde edition of Rita Hayworth, protrudes from the Mexican atmosphere like a stock Hollywood *femme fatale*. *Aficionados* can take some solace in Director Rossen's bullfighting scenes, well-staged within Production Code limits, and the movie's wealth of such local color as the bull-breeding ranch and a religious street pageant.

Bullfighter and the Lady (Republic), produced by Actor John Wayne (who does not appear in it), will follow *The Brave Bulls* into the theaters, though it was planned long in advance. Also filmed in Mexico, and in the same bull ring, it is a modest movie, with an uncritically simple story. Yet it is a picture that shows more pointedly and dramatically what bullfighting is like, and its place in Latin life.

A young U.S. sportsman (Robert Stack) determines, almost as a lark, to learn how

* No kin to José (Cyrano de Bergerac) Ferrer.



"It's a little crowded since we started putting Angostura* in our Manhattans."

ANGOSTURA
AROMATIC BITTERS
MAKES BETTER DRINKS

*P.S. It's Angostura that makes Manhattans and Old Fashioneds sing with smoothness. And a spoonful in fruit salad is sheer inspiration!

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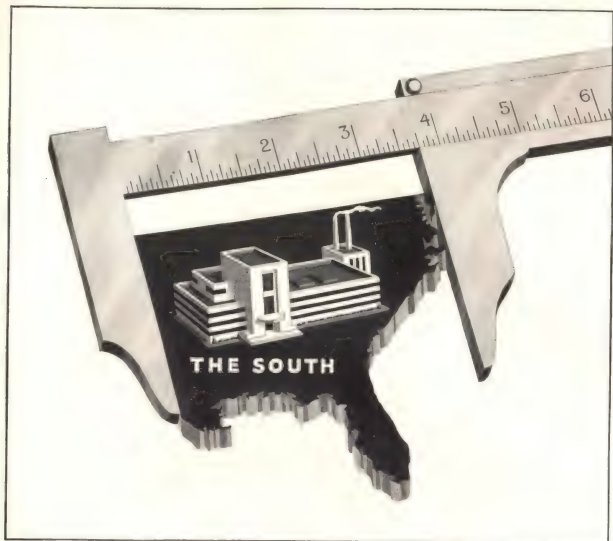
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to handle the matador's fighting cape and sword. He persuades Mexico's leading bull-fighter (Gilbert Roland) to teach him, falls in love with a high-born local girl (Joy Page) and then with the bulls. When Matador Roland dies in the ring while saving Stack's life, Stack, still an amateur, feels he must vindicate his honor and courage in the face of a hostile crowd and a raging bull.

This uncumbered plot gives moviegoers a chance to learn the art of bullfighting with Stack, from its basic techniques to its intense traditions and harsh, proud standards. Actor Roland plays the professional matador with an aplomb and mature authority that appear nowhere in the



MATADOR STACK

Intense traditions and proud standards.

cast of *The Brave Bulls*. He gets good support from Stack and Actresses Page and Katy Jurado, who seem more convincing as Mexican women than Miroslava. Directed by onetime matador Budd Boetticher and edited (without screen credit) by Producer Wayne's good friend, John Ford, the bullfighting sequences outdo Rossen's in stylized grace and violent excitement.

Import

The Tales of Hoffmann [London Films; Loper] works hard to arrange the happy marriage of opera and movies that has always eluded cinematic matchmakers. It is a ceremonious attempt, two hours and 18 minutes long, dripping with Technicolor, crowded with talented performers and bearing the stamp of Britain's producing-directing-scripting team of Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger, whose *The Red Shoes* turned many a moviegoer into a ballet fan. But *Tales of Hoffmann* is not likely to win many new converts to opera.

Despite such voices as Robert Rounseville's in the title role, the impeccable playing of Sir Thomas Beecham and the Royal Philharmonic, and a charming first



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Now is the time to start modernization plans—so write today for the new Kawneer book "How to Modernize Your Store Front." The Kawneer Company, Dept. TM-71, 1105 N. Front St., Niles, Michigan.

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You can taste its real rye flavor

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STRAIGHT RYE WHISKEY



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act in which Moira (*The Red Shoes*) Shearer dances as Olympia, the lifelike doll, the bulk of the picture is slow, obscure and pretentious. The script and direction, which borrow from Dali, Cocteau and Cecil B. DeMille, compound the vague symbolism of the Offenbach opera, leave the story line frayed and dangling. Whenever they are audible in the upper operatic range, the English lyrics sound banal. And the much-touted spectacle of *Tales of Hoffmann*'s settings and costumes seems overripe and ostentatious enough to pass for a Hollywood producer's dream of paradise.

Producers Powell & Pressburger made it a point to cast the opera's voices first, record the score before turning a camera, and then engage their actors—presumably so that the players could look and perform their roles convincingly while seeming to sing like birds. But the part of a dying consumptive is played incongruously by hefty Ann Ayars (who uses her own voice), and Britain's glamorous Pamela (*The Lady's Not for Burning*) Brown is made to look like a shorn Harpo Marx so that she can play Hoffmann's male companion. Even the performers who appear to advantage represent a disturbing clash of acting styles, e.g., Singer-Actor Rounseville plays for movie naturalism, while Actors Robert Helpmann and Leonide Massine, who are ballet dancers with little dancing to do, go in for stylized operatic mugging.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Kon-Tiki. An engrossing documentary record of how six men floated 4,300 miles from Peru to Polynesia on a balsa raft (TIME, April 16).

God Needs Men. A stirring French movie with Pierre Fresnay as a devout fisherman whose fellow islanders prod him into the sacrifice of serving as their priest (TIME, April 16).

Teresa. The story of a troubled war bride introduces the refreshing talent of Italy's Pier Angeli in her U.S. debut (TIME, April 9).

The Lemon Drop Kid. Bob Hope uses a Damon Runyon story as an incidental prop in a wild, ragged-up farce of race-track touts and Broadway con games (TIME, April 2).

Fourteen Hours. The day-long ordeal of a would-be suicide poised on a Manhattan hotel's window ledge; with Richard Basehart, Paul Douglas (TIME, March 12).

Seven Days to Noon. London rejects, in the best British documentary style, to the imminent threat of a man on the loose with an atomic bomb (TIME, Dec. 25).

Born Yesterday. Judy Holliday's Academy-Award-winning performance as the dumb blonde of the Broadway hit (TIME, Dec. 25).

Cyrano de Bergerac. Oscar-Winner José Ferrer plays Rostand's poet-swordsman with wit, dash and eloquence (TIME, Nov. 20).

All About Eve. The most laureled picture of 1950 cleverly dissects a Broadway actress' rise to success; with Bette Davis, George Sanders (TIME, Oct. 16).



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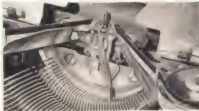
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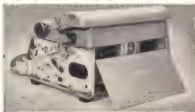
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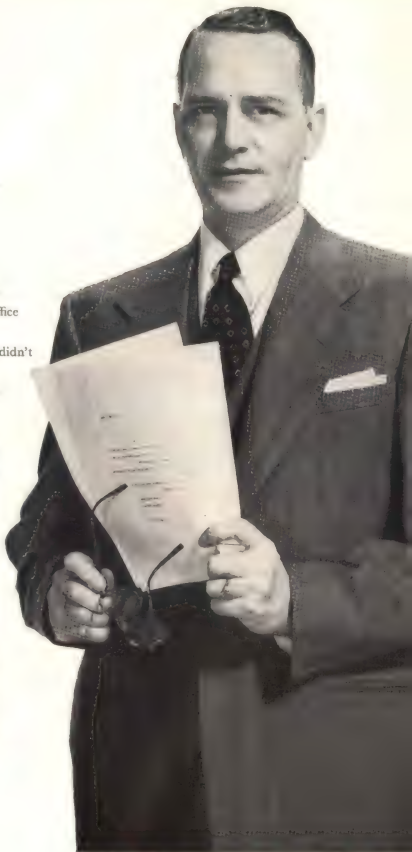
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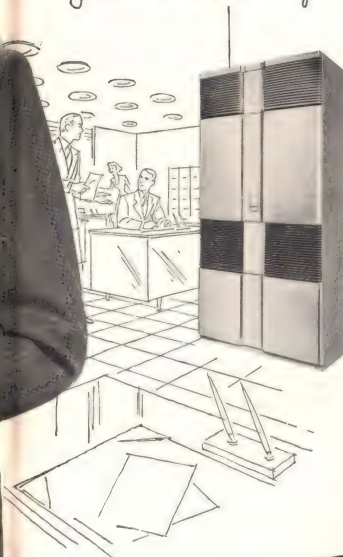
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REFRIGERATION

BOOKS

Psychological Chiller

HANGSAMAN (280 pp.)—Shirley Jackson—Farrar, Straus & Young (\$3).

Slack your rope, Hangsaman,
O slack it for a while,
I think I see my father coming,
Coming many a mile.

O father, have you brought me gold,
Or will you pay my fee?
Or have you come to see me hang
Upon the gallows tree?

—Old English Ballad

The rope around the neck of 17-year-old Natalie Waite was homemade. Her father had made up his mind that his imaginative child would be a writer; Natalie tried to please him, even if it meant dressing up in a personality that wasn't hers. But the masquerade proves too much for Natalie. *Hangsaman* is Shirley Jackson's description, simple and terrifying, of a young girl sinking into schizophrenia.

When she leaves home for a progressive girls' college and finds that her masquerade does not work, Natalie withdraws into fantasies. She begins to cut classes, skip meals, stay in her room all day and go out only at night. She comes to think of people as dolls she can manipulate—or worse, as when she imagines herself a giantess who eats houses and all the people in them "in one mouthful, chewing ruthlessly on the boards and the small sweet bones."

At last she invents an alter ego named Tony Something and trails off with her on a bus ride to oblivion. Right at the start, Tony Something is swept away by the crowd to the back of the bus; Natalie is left alone among the "enemy," which, to her tortured mind, now includes the whole human race. She tries to escape. They close in, holding her motionless. The man on her left nods and winks to the others. A woman's coat brushes mockingly against Natalie's face. Natalie thinks that all of them are in a plot to kill her. Terrified, she asks the man next to her: "What is the last stop?" He replies with a knowing look: "End of the line."

The climax, in wet woods at night, is a scene for a modern *Inferno*. After it, the timid anticlimax, in which Natalie recovers her sanity, is close to banal. But 30-year-old Author Jackson, who has already made a name for herself with such psychological chillers as *The Lottery* and other short stories (TIME, May 23, 1949), proves that she can maintain the same eerie pressure at novel length.

Fools on the Brink

THE MIRACULOUS BARBER (248 pp.)—Marcel Aymé—Harper (\$3).

It is Paris in the uneasy spring of 1936. Sitdowns close the factories, riots clog the streets, a Popular Front cabinet maneuvers for its life. To a Jules Romains or a Jean Paul Sartre this is the ideal setting



Werner Wolff—Black Star

NOVELIST JACKSON
What is the last stop?

for a lurid social novel. But not to Marcel Aymé. As a satirist by profession—and currently the best in France—Aymé gives 1936 France his usual deft, dry treatment.

Like *The Barber of Blémont* (TIME, May 15), Aymé's sardonic jab at the Resistance movement, *The Miraculous Barber* insists that even in times of historical crisis men display their customary capacity for making fools of themselves.

Picture on the Wall. Aymé writes about two families, the solid upper-class Lasquins and the bohemian middle-class Ancelots. M. Lasquin, a hard-working in-



Intercontinental

NOVELIST AYMÉ
What does the Frenchman want?

dustrialist, falls dead at lunch one day, between the trout and the duck with orange sauce. The death is rather ill-timed, for the workers at his factory are restive. Who can take his place there? His son-in-law Pierre is the natural candidate, but Pierre cares nothing for industry and responsibility, or, for that matter, for his pretty young wife, Micheline. Pierre dreams of being a track star, keeps a picture of the great runner Ladoumègue on his bedroom wall and, pointing to the picture, tells his frustrated wife every morning, "That's a real man."

Meanwhile, the rest of the family fiddle at their own follies. Pierre's wife has a tepid flirtation; Mama Lasquin is pleasantly excited to discover that the departed Papa Lasquin has had a mistress; Papa's brother-in-law appropriates the mistress.

The Ancelots are lower down in the social scale, but just as disorganized. Papa Ancelot, a shoestring operator in the stock market, rails at his giddy daughters for going around with gigolos. But the daughters have found that they can distract Papa from his tirades by pushing him into the receptive arms of the housemaid. Mama and daughters work up fervors over Russian films, talk yearningly about the coming French revolution. One daughter guesses that 500,000 heads will fall, "I find [the idea] breathtakingly pure," replies Mama Ancelot.

Fingers in the Air. In surface contrast to these two families, Aymé brings in his barber, a self-satisfied sage who gives advice, in the name of France, to cabinet ministers after hours. "The Frenchman's got no use for revolutions," the barber says in one pronouncement. "What the Frenchman wants is to earn a comfortable living, eat well, drink well and enjoy himself." But the cream of Author Aymé's jest is that his barber, his symbolic natural wise man, is a fool himself.

The barber's head, in fact, is a windy forum through which all the conflicting ideas of prewar France chase each other, one after another. His final word of reassurance on the French General Staff: "While we were having a drink I noticed they all held their little fingers in the air, quite separate from the rest. A mere detail, you will say. Agreed, but it's by small signs of that kind that one knows the best people."

The Miraculous Barber is a sharp-edged piece of satire, yet something is missing. Author Aymé once said that in his work he tried to achieve two emotions, humor and pity. The humor is there in abundance, but the pity is hard to find.

South Pacific Revisited

RETURN TO PARADISE (437 pp.)—James A. Michener—Random House (\$3.50).

Most veterans have a sneaking desire to go back to the scenes of the war they knew. Short of a return to service, few get to it, fewer still are paid to do it. Storyteller James A. Michener is one of the few. He was paid to go back to the South Pacific, wrote eight articles for *Holiday* magazine, which footed the bill. He

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farsighted program in developing and integrating original sources of raw materials. An example is the Company's chemical plant in Texas for making acetic acid and solvents from natural gases. Another, which will affect future operations, is the new plant at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, which produces high quality cellulose from wood pulp. While Celanese purchases some of its raw materials in the open market, production of a substantial portion by economical processes has a constructive effect on general market prices and results in improved operating efficiencies as well as providing for the continuing growth of the Company.

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also wrote *Return to Paradise*, based on the articles, and it is the May choice of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Ex-Seaman Michener knows his South Pacific. As an aviation-maintenance troubleshooter, later as a Navy historical officer, he probably saw more of the area than Melville, Conrad and Maugham put together.

He is not in their class as a storyteller. Michener's slap-dash device in *Return to Paradise* is to write a fact-packed essay on an old haunt revisited, then write a short story based on the central idea of the essay. The stories fall fathoms below his Pulitzer Prizewinning *Tales of the South Pacific*. The essays, however, are basically good reporting and have an interest of their own.

Back to Dinner Jackets. Michener writes with genuine affection for the island natives and their simple, relaxed culture. But he warns paradise-hunters and



JAMES MICHENER
Heaven-on-earth comes high.

dreamy would-be beachcombers that the cost of heaven-on-earth comes high. Said a Tahiti businessman: "We want the rich tourists, not cheapies who have a high time on five bucks a day." Michener's own estimate: "You can get by in almost any part of Polynesia for only 50¢ more than you pay in Illinois. In Tahiti, of course, the cost is twice as much."

On Guadalcanal, the pet puppies of the G.I.s are now wild dogs: the British colonial officials again dress for dinner. At Espiritu Santo, once a huge U.S. base, now a placid French colony again, the natives wear T-shirts and tailor-made shorts. Said the chief of police when Michener departed: "You must be very sorry to leave so happy an island. Where everybody dances and gets drunk and the chief of police never makes a fuss."

Luck with on If, One day in Rabaul, Author Michener talked over with his wife the places they had seen, the people



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they had met. Their conclusions: "We would be willing to live on almost any Polynesian island. We'd think ourselves lucky to be able to live on Tahiti or Rarotonga. We could enjoy a year or two on even the loneliest atolls. The inconveniences would be offset by the joyous life-patterns of the people who would share them with us."

The same goes for Melanesia, but the Micheners add a practical if: "If we could earn some income, have screening, some kind of lighting system and some native boys willing to work for a decent wage..."

Richard's Ordeal

THE MORNING WATCH (120 pp.)—James Agee—Houghton Mifflin (\$2.25).

For twelve-year-old Richard, waking in the dormitory of his Anglo-Catholic church school in the Tennessee hills, the day had begun with a soul-shaming fail-



JAMES AGEE
4 a.m. brings shame.

ure. He had vowed to stay awake all night to share somehow Christ's agony, but before midnight he had fallen asleep. Now, as Father Whitman went from cot to cot waking the boys chosen for the next Good Friday watch, it was nearly 4 a.m., and Richard was suffused with the knowledge of his Lord's ordeal.

"O God, he silently prayed, in solemn and festal exaltation: make me to know Thy suffering this day. O make me to know Thy dear Son's suffering this day."

Tincture of Pride. In *The Morning Watch*, Writer James Agee has come close to a small triumph; he has pierced the protective shell of a boy's personality and exposed the religious exaltation of the boy without once falling into bathos. During the watch in the chapel, Richard's deepest thoughts and feelings are disturbed by weak flesh and childish imaginings: he is kneeling, and his knees and back hurt, disturbing the purity of his devotions; he re-

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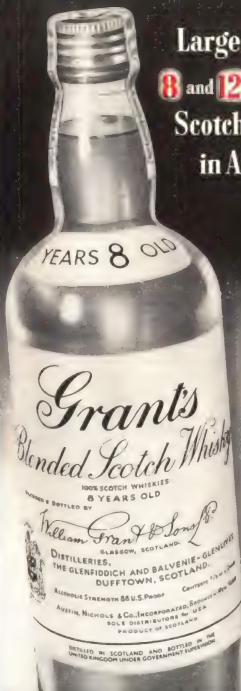
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members his silly effort at self-mortification through eating worms; he imagines himself upon the cross and hearing the school's best athlete whisper, "Jesus that kid's got guts." And dismayed because every other thought seems tinctured with pride, he fervently prays: "O God forgive me! forgive me if you can stand to!"

After the watch, Richard and two others play hooky and head for a swim. The shift from the atmosphere of the chapel to the outdoor freshness of a spring morning is achieved in descriptive language of unusual beauty: "Everywhere among the retreating trees strayed sober clouds of evergreen and mild clouds of blossom and the dreaming laurels, and everywhere, as deep into the stunned woods as they could see, layer above unwavering layer, the young leaves led like open shale; while, against their walking, apostolically, the trees turned." The swim itself and the boyish killing of a snake afterwards are described in flashing language. But it is just here that Author Agee falters, clothing the action with symbols for which he furnishes no clear keys. As Richard and the others march back to school to face their punishment for playing hooky, Agee's final meaning lags somewhere behind, among the Freudian trees.

Images of Death. Yet throughout *The Morning Watch*, Author Agee has achieved many things with a fine economy of language: an adolescent's mysticism, sliced through with normal childishness; a shy boy's painful awareness of his own inadequacy among blustering, sometimes grossly obscene classmates; the confused images of the Lord's death and the death of Richard's own father.

All of this is handled with great sympathy and written as few living U.S. writers can write. In his first book of fiction, Author Agee (*Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*) has written prose that arouses the emotional responses of first-rate poetry.

The Real Dope

God's Men (375 pp.)—Pearl Buck—John Day (\$3.50).

Millionaire Clem Miller had a sick stomach and couldn't eat much himself, but he believed that people everywhere should have all the food they wanted without having to "ask for it or even work for it." His millionaire brother-in-law, William Lane, the newspaper-chain owner, couldn't help thinking Clem a crackpot. Lane thought people ought to work for their groceries. Novelist Pearl Buck leaves no doubt where she stands on this issue: her hero is Clem, who dies trying to sell the idea (to Roosevelt and Truman, among others) that so long as people's bellies are full, "almost any government would do." Publisher Lane, an Episcopalian unaccountably "reared in Calvinism and predestination," gets his comeuppance when his elemental "loneliness" drives him to embrace Roman Catholicism.

God's Men is an exercise in puppetry rather than novel writing. Both William and Clem are raised in Peking, the sons of U.S. missionaries, but Clem is sprung

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"Been going to that church about fifteen years, so what a shock it was when Officer Povey stopped us at the door. *'That's right,'* he told us, *'I said church closed!'*

"Then he explained. There'd been a fire in the church the day before and he was shooing folks over to the Guild Hall for services. Mary and I looked at each other ... then grinned. We'd *both* had the same crazy idea that the State had taken over the churches.

"That night Bill and Edna Johnson dropped in for TV. We told them what happened at the church. And about the crazy idea we had. But Bill asked, *was it so crazy?* Then he pointed out that it *had* happened in other countries. So we all got talking real serious.

"All week I've had it on my mind ... *suppose we had no Freedom here?* Suppose the State took over religion, the press and professions like music, medicine and art? Suppose they took over industry and made me work where I didn't want to? Suppose the State took over our house? And suppose, on election day, we had our choice of *one* candidate?

"Maybe I don't run my life perfectly but I sure wouldn't want the State to run it for me! Y'know, every Thanksgiving we give thanks for the good things we have ... all of which add up to Freedom. *So why shouldn't we all be just as thankful the other 364 days, too?*"

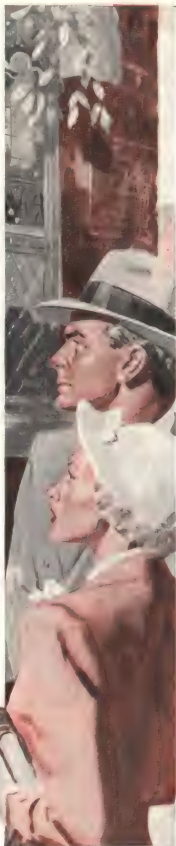
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straight from Horatio Alger, while well-born William is a selfish cad twisted by a Buck-chosen set of inferiority complexes. In the U.S., ruthless William goes to Harvard, achieves power through snobbery, a calculated money marriage and fabulous success in the newspaper business. Clem starts at a poor farm, but in some vague way bumbles to millions by dealing in surplus food. He even gets Henrietta, William's plain sister, through a correspondence courtship.

Last year Novelist Buck suggested that the U.S. drop the Voice of America and put up a chain of dime stores all over Asia, instead. As fiction, *God's Men* has about the same oversimplified simplicity. The *Retail Bookseller*, which exists to give the real dope to the trade, has a laconic line for this one: "Not Grade-A Buck."

RECENT & READABLE

A King's Story. The memoirs of the Duke of Windsor (TIME, April 16).

The Caine Mutiny, by Herman Wouk. The saga of a minesweeper with a misfit skipper and level-headed juniors; high-grade realism in a story of World War II (TIME, April 9).

Thirty Years with G.B.S., by Blanche Patch. Shaw through the eyes of a secretary who was never "swept away" (TIME, April 9).

The Tolstoy Home, by Tatiana Sukhotin-Tolstoy. Life with a father who also happened to be one of the eccentric geniuses of modern history (TIME, April 9).

Journey for Our Time, by Astolphe de Custine. The travels and disillusionment of a French aristocrat who went to Russia in 1839 and found a police state (TIME, April 2).

Conjugal Love, by Alberto Moravia. A novel of the ecstasies and cruelties of married love; Moravia's best yet (TIME, March 26).

Darkness and Day, by Ivy Compton-Burnett. Further astonishing dilemmas of some of Compton-Burnett's genteel English characters; contrived mainly to let the characters gossip unconventionally about life, death and each other (TIME, March 26).

Festival, by J. B. Priestley. Highly topical hi-jinks about how the Festival of Britain hits a fictional English town (TIME, March 26).

Judgment on Deltchev, by Eric Ambler. A thriller, first in ten years, by the author of *A Coffin for Dimitrios* (TIME, March 19).

The Vicious Circle, by Margaret Case Harriman. A lighthearted anecdotal round-up about the bright bunch that met at the Algonquin in the '20s and '30s for food, talk and character assassination (TIME, March 12).

Sink 'Em All, by Charles A. Lockwood; **Battle Submerged**, by Harley Cope and Walter Karig. The coming of age of the U.S. submarine service; dramatic stories of the subs in World War II (TIME, March 5).

From Here to Eternity, by James Jones. Man's inhumanity to man in the prewar Army; an eloquent four-lettered blast by an angry first novelist (TIME, Feb. 26).

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Things to consider

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MISCELLANY

Dots & Dashes. In Superior, Wis., Morris Barilett, a railroad worker, explained in court why he set upon three bunkmates with an iron poker: he suspected they were plotting an attack on him by snoring in Morse code.

Distinction. In Reno, the *Nevada State Journal* listed: "New modern furnished apartments. Pets welcome. No children."

Virtue's Reward. In Ann Arbor, Mich., Henry Heil slipped a coin into a parking meter to help an unknown motorist whose time had run out, was promptly arrested under a city ordinance prohibiting unauthorized persons from putting coins in meters.

Star Witness. In Santa Barbara, Calif., young Roger H. Janetzky insisted in court that he was driving less than 25 m.p.h. when he passed another car, was brought up short by the judge: "The car you passed was going 25 miles per hour. I was driving it."

Specialists. In Toledo, someone stole 4,700 sets of false teeth from Donovan Dental Laboratory, another thief selected eleven manhole covers from an East Toledo neighborhood.

Party Line. In Jersey City, a prospective juror answered the question, "Is there any reason, physical or otherwise, why you should not serve as a juror?" with the reply: "Yes, I belong to the Republican Club."

As Advertised. In Hartford, Conn., a 66-year-old movie patron laughed so heartily at the comedy on the screen that she had to be hospitalized for a ruptured abdominal muscle.

Matter of Typing. In Vienna, Franz Devizini, 63, could think of only one possible explanation for the fact that he was arrested for robbery: "It's true I've been an honest man up to now. But not long ago I had a blood transfusion. Apparently I must have been given the blood of a thief."

Planner. In Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, after announcing herself a candidate for mayor, Irene B. Green, 40, ran an advertisement in the "Female Help Wanted" column of the *Press* for women to fill posts in her proposed all-woman city council.

Restricted Zone. In Sanger, Calif., four bar owners protested to the city council that a church being built in their neighborhood would lower the value of their properties.

Artist & Model. In Pittsburgh, Mrs. Anna Swick, 29, won a divorce on the ground that her husband "was always trying to tattoo me so he could open a circus."

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